Scientists who believe past and present

Modern science arose in Western Europe in the 16th and 17th Centuries. The events of that period are known to us as the scientific revolution. The first (in 1543) was the publication by Nicholas Copernicus of his heliocentric model of the solar system.1 Among the developments that followed were Kepler’s laws of planetary motion, Galileo’s telescopic observations, Newton’s law of universal gravitation, and experimental studies of gases by the chemist Robert Boyle. It is significant that the scientific revolution occurred in a culture permeated with a Christian worldview and striking that nearly all its leaders were deeply committed to the Christian Faith. Both Copernicus, an administrator of the Roman Catholic Church, and Johannes Kepler, a Protestant, were devout Christian believers. Galileo remained faithful to his church, despite the opposition of individuals in the academic and ecclesiastical establishments who were

**19th and 20th Century Christian scientists**

It is true that there was a decline of religious faith among scientists following the publication of Darwin’s Origin of Species in 1859. Nevertheless, Darwin’s work does not seem to have shaken the faith of the great physicists of the 19th Century. Michael Faraday, James Joule, Lord Kelvin, and James Clerk Maxwell, for example, were all devout Christian believers. In the 20th Century, the astronomer Arthur Eddington, Charles Towns and William Phillips, Nobel laureates in physics, and Francis Collins, the director of the Human Genome Project, have publicly affirmed their belief in God. Collins has expressed the spiritual wonder of scientific research in these words**: “When something new is revealed about the human genome, I experience a feeling of awe at the realization that humanity now knows something only God knew before.”5**

I mention the theistic beliefs of these leading scientists, not to claim that most contemporary scientists are theists, but simply to challenge the popular image of conflict between science and religion.6

[ <http://www.cslewis.org/journal/science-and-christian-faith-conflict-or-cooperation/>

**Science and Christian Faith: Conflict or Cooperation?** August 22, 2007 By Robert C. Fay]

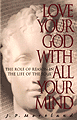
# <http://www.godandscience.org/apologetics/sciencefaith.html>

# Famous Scientists Who Believed in God

## Belief in God

Is belief in the existence of God irrational? These days, many famous scientists are also strong proponents of atheism. However, in the past, and even today, many scientists believe that God exists and is responsible for what we see in nature. This is a small sampling of scientists who contributed to the development of modern science while believing in God. Although many people believe in a "[God of the gaps](http://www.godandscience.org/apologetics/god_of_the_gaps.html)", these scientists, and still others alive today, believe [because of the evidence](http://www.godandscience.org/apologetics/is_god_real.html).

Rich Deem

1. **Nicholas Copernicus (1473-1543)**  
   Copernicus was the Polish astronomer who put forward the first mathematically based system of planets going around the sun. He attended various European universities, and became a Canon in the Catholic church in 1497. His new system was actually first presented in the Vatican gardens in 1533 before Pope Clement VII who approved, and urged Copernicus to publish it around this time. Copernicus was never under any threat of religious persecution - and was urged to publish both by Catholic Bishop Guise, Cardinal Schonberg, and the Protestant Professor George Rheticus. Copernicus referred sometimes to God in his works, and did not see his system as in conflict with the Bible.
2. **Sir Francis Bacon (1561-1627)**  
   Bacon was a philosopher who is known for establishing the scientific method of inquiry based on experimentation and inductive reasoning. In *De Interpretatione Naturae Prooemium*, Bacon established his goals as being the discovery of truth, service to his country, and service to the church. Although his work was based upon experimentation and reasoning, he rejected atheism as being the result of insufficient depth of philosophy, stating, "It is true, that a little philosophy inclineth man’s mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion; for while the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no further; but when it beholdeth the chain of them confederate, and linked together, it must needs fly to Providence and Deity." ([*Of Atheism*](http://www.philosophyofreligion.info/ofatheism.html))
3. **Johannes Kepler (1571-1630)**  
   Kepler was a brilliant mathematician and astronomer. He did early work on light, and established the laws of planetary motion about the sun. He also came close to reaching the Newtonian concept of universal gravity - well before Newton was born! His introduction of the idea of force in astronomy changed it radically in a modern direction. Kepler was an extremely sincere and pious Lutheran, whose works on astronomy contain writings about how space and the heavenly bodies represent the [Trinity](http://www.godandscience.org/doctrine/trinity.html). Kepler suffered no persecution for his open avowal of the sun-centered system, and, indeed, was allowed as a Protestant to stay in Catholic Graz as a Professor (1595-1600) when other Protestants had been expelled!
4. **Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)**  
   Galileo is often remembered for his conflict with the Roman Catholic Church. His controversial work on the solar system was published in 1633. It had no proofs of a sun-centered system (Galileo's telescope discoveries did not indicate a moving earth) and his one "proof" based upon the tides was invalid. It ignored the correct elliptical orbits of planets published twenty five years earlier by Kepler. Since his work finished by putting the Pope's favorite argument in the mouth of the simpleton in the dialogue, the Pope (an old friend of Galileo's) was very offended. After the "trial" and being forbidden to teach the sun-centered system, Galileo did his most useful theoretical work, which was on dynamics. Galileo expressly said that the Bible cannot err, and saw his system as an alternate interpretation of the biblical texts.
5. **Rene Descartes (1596-1650)**  
   Descartes was a French mathematician, scientist and philosopher who has been called the father of modern philosophy. His school studies made him dissatisfied with previous philosophy: He had a deep religious faith as a Roman Catholic, which he retained to his dying day, along with a resolute, passionate desire to discover the truth. At the age of 24 he had a dream, and felt the vocational call to seek to bring knowledge together in one system of thought. His system began by asking what could be known if all else were doubted - suggesting the famous "I think therefore I am". Actually, it is often forgotten that the next step for Descartes was to establish the near certainty of the existence of God - for only if God both exists and would not want us to be deceived by our experiences - can we trust our senses and logical thought processes. God is, therefore, central to his whole philosophy. What he really wanted to see was that his philosophy be adopted as standard Roman Catholic teaching. Rene Descartes and Francis Bacon (1561-1626) are generally regarded as the key figures in the development of scientific methodology. Both had systems in which God was important, and both seem more devout than the average for their era.
6. **Blaise Pascal (1623-1662)**  
   [[](http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/1576830160/ref=as_li_ss_tl?ie=UTF8&tag=savedbygracemini&link_code=as3&camp=211189&creative=373489&creativeASIN=1576830160)](http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/1576830160/ref=as_li_ss_tl?ie=UTF8&tag=savedbygracemini&link_code=as3&camp=211189&creative=373489&creativeASIN=1576830160)http://www.assoc-amazon.com/e/ir?t=savedbygracemini&l=as2&o=1&a=1576830160Pascal was a French mathematician, physicist, inventor, writer and theologian. In mathematics, he published a treatise on the subject of projective geometry and established the foundation for probability theory. Pascal invented a mechanical calculator, and established the principles of vacuums and the pressure of air. He was raised a Roman Catholic, but in 1654 had a religious vision of God, which turned the direction of his study from science to theology. Pascal began publishing a theological work, Lettres provinciales, in 1656. His most influential theological work, the Pensées ("Thoughts"), was a defense of Christianity, which was published after his death. The most famous concept from Pensées was[Pascal's Wager](http://www.godandscience.org/apologetics/pascals_wager.html). Pascal's last words were, "May God never abandon me."
7. **Isaac Newton (1642-1727)**  
   In optics, mechanics, and mathematics, Newton was a figure of undisputed genius and innovation. In all his science (including chemistry) he saw mathematics and numbers as central. What is less well known is that he was devoutly religious and saw numbers as involved in understanding God's plan for history from the Bible. He did a considerable work on biblical numerology, and, though aspects of his beliefs were not orthodox, he thought theology was very important. In his system of physics, God was essential to the nature and absoluteness of space. In *Principia* he stated, "The most beautiful system of the sun, planets, and comets, could only proceed from the counsel and dominion of an intelligent and powerful Being."
8. **Robert Boyle (1791-1867)**  
   One of the founders and key early members of the Royal Society, Boyle gave his name to "Boyle's Law" for gases, and also wrote an important work on chemistry. *Encyclopedia Britannica*says of him: "By his will he endowed a series of Boyle lectures, or sermons, which still continue, 'for proving the Christian religion against notorious infidels...' As a devout Protestant, Boyle took a special interest in promoting the Christian religion abroad, giving money to translate and publish the New Testament into Irish and Turkish. In 1690 he developed his theological views in *The Christian Virtuoso*, which he wrote to show that the study of nature was a central religious duty." Boyle wrote against atheists in his day (the notion that atheism is a modern invention is a myth), and was clearly much more devoutly Christian than the average in his era.
9. **Michael Faraday (1791-1867)**  
   Michael Faraday was the son of a blacksmith who became one of the greatest scientists of the 19th century. His work on electricity and magnetism not only revolutionized physics, but led to much of our lifestyles today, which depends on them (including computers and telephone lines and, so, web sites). Faraday was a devoutly Christian member of the Sandemanians, which significantly influenced him and strongly affected the way in which he approached and interpreted nature. Originating from Presbyterians, the Sandemanians rejected the idea of state churches, and tried to go back to a New Testament type of Christianity.
10. **Gregor Mendel (1822-1884)**  
    Mendel was the first to lay the mathematical foundations of genetics, in what came to be called "Mendelianism". He began his research in 1856 (three years before Darwin published his*Origin of Species*) in the garden of the Monastery in which he was a monk. Mendel was elected Abbot of his Monastery in 1868. His work remained comparatively unknown until the turn of the century, when a new generation of botanists began finding similar results and "rediscovered" him (though their ideas were not identical to his). An interesting point is that the 1860's was notable for formation of the X-Club, which was dedicated to lessening religious influences and propagating an image of "conflict" between science and religion. One sympathizer was Darwin's cousin [Francis Galton](http://www.godandscience.org/evolution/implications.html), whose scientific interest was in genetics (a proponent of eugenics - selective breeding among humans to "improve" the stock). He was writing how the "priestly mind" was not conducive to science while, at around the same time, an Austrian monk was making the breakthrough in genetics. The rediscovery of the work of Mendel came too late to affect Galton's contribution.
11. **William Thomson Kelvin (1824-1907)**  
    Kelvin was foremost among the small group of British scientists who helped to lay the foundations of modern physics. His work covered many areas of physics, and he was said to have more letters after his name than anyone else in the Commonwealth, since he received numerous honorary degrees from European Universities, which recognized the value of his work. He was a very committed Christian, who was certainly more religious than the average for his era. Interestingly, his fellow physicists George Gabriel Stokes (1819-1903) and James Clerk Maxwell (1831-1879) were also men of deep Christian commitment, in an era when many were nominal, apathetic, or anti-Christian. The *Encyclopedia Britannica* says "Maxwell is regarded by most modern physicists as the scientist of the 19th century who had the greatest influence on 20th century physics; he is ranked with Sir Isaac Newton and Albert Einstein for the fundamental nature of his contributions." Lord Kelvin was an [Old Earth creationist](http://www.godandscience.org/apologetics/creation.html#old), who estimated the Earth's age to be somewhere between 20 million and 100 million years, with an upper limit at 500 million years based on cooling rates (a low estimate due to his lack of knowledge about radiogenic heating).
12. **Max Planck (1858-1947)**  
    Planck made many contributions to physics, but is best known for quantum theory, which revolutionized our understanding of the atomic and sub-atomic worlds. In his 1937 lecture "Religion and Naturwissenschaft," Planck expressed the view that God is everywhere present, and held that "the holiness of the unintelligible Godhead is conveyed by the holiness of symbols." Atheists, he thought, attach too much importance to what are merely symbols. Planck was a churchwarden from 1920 until his death, and believed in an almighty, all-knowing, beneficent God (though not necessarily a personal one). Both science and religion wage a "tireless battle against skepticism and dogmatism, against unbelief and superstition" with the goal "toward God!"
13. **Albert Einstein (1879-1955)**  
    Einstein is probably the best known and most highly revered scientist of the twentieth century, and is associated with major revolutions in our thinking about time, gravity, and the conversion of matter to energy (E=mc2). Although [never coming to belief in a personal God](http://www.godandscience.org/apologetics/einstein.html), he recognized the impossibility of a non-created universe. The *Encyclopedia Britannica* says of him: "Firmly denying atheism, Einstein expressed a belief in "Spinoza's God who reveals himself in the harmony of what exists." This actually motivated his interest in science, as he once remarked to a young physicist: "I want to know how God created this world, I am not interested in this or that phenomenon, in the spectrum of this or that element. I want to know His thoughts, the rest are details." Einstein's famous epithet on the "uncertainty principle" was "God does not play dice" - and to him this was a real statement about a God in whom he believed. A famous saying of his was "Science without religion is lame, religion without science is blind."

<http://www.icr.org/article/bible-believing-scientists-past/>

# Bible-Believing Scientists of the Past

## by Henry M. Morris, Ph.D.

[Evidence for Creation](http://www.icr.org/evidence) › [Evidence from Scripture](http://www.icr.org/scripture) › [Accurate Data](http://www.icr.org/bible-accurate) › [Scientific Accuracy](http://www.icr.org/scientific-accuracy)

One of the self-serving arguments of modern evolutionists is their rather arrogant claim that creationist scientists are not real scientists. No matter that a large number of creationists have earned authentic Ph.D. degrees in science, hold responsible scientific positions and have published numerous scientific articles and books—if they are creationists, they are not true scientists! In a Letter-to-the-Editor, Steven Schafersman, of Rice University's Department of Geology, says, for example: "I dispute Henry Morris's claim that thousands of scientists are creationists. No scientist today questions the past and present occurrence of evolution in the organic world. Those ‘thousands of creationists' with legitimate post-graduate degrees and other appropriate credentials are not scientists, precisely because they have abandoned the scientific method and the scientific attitude, criteria far more crucial to the definition of scientist than the location or duration of one's training or the identity of one's employer" (Geotimes, August 1981, P. 11).

Thus modern creationists are conveniently excluded as scientists merely by definition! Science does not mean "knowledge" or "truth," or "facts," as we used to think, but "naturalism" or "materialism," according to this new definition. The very possibility of a Creator is prohibited by majority vote of the scientific fraternity, and one who still wishes to believe in God must forfeit his membership.

Well, no matter. At least we creationist scientists can take comfort in the fact that many of the greatest scientists of the past were creationists and for that matter, were also Bible-believing Christians, men who believed in the inspiration and authority of the Bible, as well as in the deity and saving work of Jesus Christ. They believed that God had supernaturally created all things, each with its own complex structure for its own unique purpose. They believed that, as scientists, they were "thinking God's thoughts after Him," learning to understand and control the laws and processes of nature for God's glory and man's good. They believed and practiced science in exactly the same way that modern creationist scientists do.

And somehow this attitude did not hinder them in their commitment to the "scientific method." In fact one of them, Sir Francis Bacon, is credited with formulating and establishing the scientific method! They seem also to have been able to maintain a proper "scientific attitude," for it was these men (Newton, Pasteur, Linnaeus, Faraday, Pascal, Lord Kelvin, Maxwell, Kepler, etc.) whose researches and analyses led to the very laws and concepts of science which brought about our modern scientific age. The mechanistic scientists of the present are dwarfed in comparison to these intellectual giants of the past. Even the achievements of an Einstein (not to mention Darwin!) are trivial in comparison. The real breakthroughs, the new fields, the most beneficial discoveries of science were certainly not delayed (in fact probably were hastened) by the creationist motivations of these great founders of modern science.

|  |  |
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| **TABLE I**  **SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINES ESTABLISHED BY CREATIONIST SCIENTISTS** | |
| **DISCIPLINE** | **SCIENTIST** |
| ANTISEPTIC SURGERY | **JOSEPH LISTER**(1827-1912) |
| BACTERIOLOGY | **LOUIS PASTEUR**(1822-1895) |
| CALCULUS | **ISAAC NEWTON**(1642-1727) |
| CELESTIAL MECHANICS | **JOHANN KEPLER**(1571-1630) |
| CHEMISTRY | **ROBERT BOYLE**(1627-1691) |
| COMPARATIVE ANATOMY | **GEORGES CUVIER**(1769-1832) |
| COMPUTER SCIENCE | **CHARLES BABBAGE**(1792-1871) |
| DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS | **LORD RAYLEIGH**(1842-1919) |
| DYNAMICS | **ISAAC NEWTON**(1642-1727) |
| ELECTRONICS | **JOHN AMBROSE FLEMING** (1849-1945) |
| ELECTRODYNAMICS | **JAMES CLERK MAXWELL** (1831-1879) |
| ELECTRO-MAGNETICS | **MICHAEL FARADAY**(1791-1867) |
| ENERGETICS | **LORD KELVIN**(1824-1907) |
| ENTOMOLOGY OF LIVING INSECTS | **HENRI FABRE**(1823-1915) |
| FIELD THEORY | **MICHAEL FARADAY**(1791-1867) |
| FLUID MECHANICS | **GEORGE STOKES**(1819-1903) |
| GALACTIC ASTRONOMY | **WILLIAM HERSCHEL**(1738-1822) |
| GAS DYNAMICS | **ROBERT BOYLE**(1627-1691) |
| GENETICS | **GREGOR MENDEL**(1822-1884) |
| GLACIAL GEOLOGY | **LOUIS AGASSIZ**(1807-1873) |
| GYNECOLOGY | **JAMES SIMPSON**(1811-1870) |
| HYDRAULICS | **LEONARDO DA VINCI** (1452-1519) |
| HYDROGRAPHY | **MATTHEW MAURY**(1806-1873) |
| HYDROSTATICS | **BLAISE PASCAL**(1623-1662) |
| ICHTHYOLOGY | **LOUIS AGASSIZ**(1807-1873) |
| ISOTOPIC CHEMISTRY | **WILLIAM RAMSAY**(1852-1916) |
| MODEL ANALYSIS | **LORD RAYLEIGH**(1842-1919) |
| NATURAL HISTORY | **JOHN RAY**(1627-1705) |
| NON-EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY | **BERNHARD RIEMANN**(1826- 1866) |
| OCEANOGRAPHY | **MATTHEW MAURY**(1806-1873) |
| OPTICAL MINERALOGY | **DAVID BREWSTER**(1781-1868) |
| PALEONTOLOGY | **JOHN WOODWARD**(1665-1728) |
| PATHOLOGY | **RUDOLPH VIRCHOW**(1821-1902) |
| PHYSICAL ASTRONOMY | **JOHANN KEPLER**(1571-1630) |
| REVERSIBLE THERMODYNAMICS | **JAMES JOULE**(1818-1889) |
| STATISTICAL THERMODYNAMICS | **JAMES CLERK MAXWELL** (1831-1879) |
| STRATIGRAPHY | **NICHOLAS STENO**(1631-1686) |
| SYSTEMATIC BIOLOGY | **CAROLUS LINNAEUS**(1707-1778) |
| THERMODYNAMICS | **LORD KELVIN**(1824-1907) |
| THERMOKINETICS | **HUMPHREY DAVY**(1778-1829) |
| VERTEBRATE PALEONTOLOGY | **GEORGES CUVIER**(1769-1832) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TABLE II**  **NOTABLE INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES OR DEVELOPMENTS BY CREATIONIST SCIENTISTS** | |
| **CONTRIBUTION** | **SCIENTIST** |
| ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURE SCALE | **LORD KELVIN**(1824-1907) |
| ACTUARIAL TABLES | **CHARLES BABBAGE**(1792-1871) |
| BAROMETER | **BLAISE PASCAL**(1623-1662) |
| BIOGENESIS LAW | **LOUIS PASTEUR**(1822-1895) |
| CALCULATING MACHINE | **CHARLES BABBAGE**(1792-1871) |
| CHLOROFORM | **JAMES SIMPSON**(1811-1870) |
| CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM | **CAROLUS LINNAEUS**(1707-1778) |
| DOUBLE STARS | **WILLIAM HERSCHEL**(1738-1822) |
| ELECTRIC GENERATOR | **MICHAEL FARADAY**(1791-1867) |
| ELECTRIC MOTOR | **JOSEPH HENRY**(1797-1878) |
| EPHEMERIS TABLES | **JOHANN KEPLER**(1571-1630) |
| FERMENTATION CONTROL | **LOUIS PASTEUR**(1822-1895) |
| GALVANOMETER | **JOSEPH HENRY**(1797-1878) |
| GLOBAL STAR CATALOG | **JOHN HERSCHEL**(1792-1871) |
| INERT GASES | **WILLIAM RAMSAY**(1852-1916) |
| KALEIDOSCOPE | **DAVID BREWSTER**(1781-1868) |
| LAW OF GRAVITY | **ISAAC NEWTON**(1642-1727) |
| MINE SAFETY LAMP | **HUMPHREY DAVY**(1778-1829) |
| PASTEURIZATION | **LOUIS PASTEUR**(1822-1895) |
| REFLECTING TELESCOPE | **ISAAC NEWTON**(1642-1727) |
| SCIENTIFIC METHOD | **FRANCIS BACON**(1561-1626) |
| SELF-INDUCTION | **JOSEPH HENRY**(1797-1878) |
| TELEGRAPH | **SAMUEL F.B. MORSE**(1791-1872) |
| THERMIONIC VALVE | **AMBROSE FLEMING**(1849-1945) |
| TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLE | **LORD KELVIN**(1824-1907) |
| VACCINATION & IMMUNIZATION | **LOUIS PASTEUR**(1822-1895) |

Nor should anyone suppose that their commitment to theism and creationism was only because they were not yet acquainted with modern philosophies. Many were strong opponents of Darwinism (Agassiz, Pasteur, Lord Kelvin, Maxwell, Dawson, Virchow, Fabre, Fleming, etc.). Even those who lived before Darwin were strong opponents of earlier evolutionary systems, not to mention pantheism, atheism, and other such anti-supernaturalist philosophies, which were every bit as prevalent then as now.

To illustrate the caliber and significance of these great scientists of the past, Tables I and II have been prepared. These tabulations are not complete lists, of course, but at least are representative and they do point up the absurdity of modern assertions that no true scientist can be a creationist and Bible-believing Christian.

Table I lists the creationist "fathers" of many significant branches of modern science. Table II lists the creationist scientists responsible for various vital inventions, discoveries, and other contributions to mankind. These identifications are to some degree oversimplified, of course, for even in the early days of science every new development involved a number of other scientists, before and after. Nevertheless, in each instance, a strong case can be made for attributing the chief responsibility to the creationist scientist indicated. At the very least, his contribution was critically important and thus supports our contention that belief in creation and the Bible helps, rather than hinders, scientific discovery.

In each case, the scientists listed were strict creationists, unreservedly believing in the Bible and the God of the Bible. Some were "progressive creationists," but none were theistic evolutionists, so far as can be determined. They came from a variety of denominational backgrounds and doctrinal persuasions, but all were at least professing Christians, committed to the basic doctrines of Christianity. Additional biographical data concerning both their Christian convictions and their scientific contributions have been compiled recently by the writer for a chapter in a future book and it has been a great personal blessing to share in their lives and studies in this way. The mere listing of their names in these summary Tables may seem impersonal, but even this bare compilation is impressive.

The scientific achievements of modern creationist scientists do not yet measure up to those of these earlier creationists (neither do the attainments of modern evolutionists for that matter), but we at least have the same beliefs, the same motivations and the same spiritual resources. There is a much greater weight of establishment prejudice to overcome today, but the God of Robert Boyle and the God of Clerk Maxwell is still the same "Creator, who is blessed for ever" ([Romans 1:25](http://www.icr.org/bible/Romans/1/25)), "Lord, it is nothing with thee to help, whether with many, or with them that have no power: help us, 0 Lord our God: for we rest on thee, and in thy name we go against this multitude. 0 Lord, thou art our God; let not man prevail against thee." ([II Chronicles 14:11](http://www.icr.org/bible/2Chronicles/14/11)).

\* Dr. Henry M. Morris (1918-2006) was Founder and President Emeritus of ICR.

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<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science>

# List of Christian thinkers in science

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Christian_Scientists_and_Inventors_Mosaic.jpg)From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Set of pictures for a number of notable[Christian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian) [scientists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientists) and [Inventors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inventors). From left to right:  
Top row: [Isaac Newton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Newton), [Johannes Kepler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes_Kepler),[Galileo Galilei](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galileo_Galilei), [René Descartes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ren%C3%A9_Descartes), [Nicolaus Copernicus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicolaus_Copernicus);  
Second row: [Carl Linnaeus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_Linnaeus), [Blaise Pascal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blaise_Pascal),[Antoine Lavoisier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antoine_Lavoisier), [Leonhard Euler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leonhard_Euler), [Robert Boyle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Boyle);  
Third row: [William Harvey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Harvey), [Henrietta Swan Leavitt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henrietta_Swan_Leavitt), [John Dalton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Dalton), [Louis Pasteur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Pasteur), [Gerty Cori](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerty_Cori);  
Fourth row: [Wright brothers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wright_brothers), [Philo Farnsworth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philo_Farnsworth),[Dmitri Mendeleev](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dmitri_Mendeleev), [Max Planck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Max_Planck), [James Clerk Maxwell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Clerk_Maxwell);  
Fifth row: [Michael Faraday](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Faraday), [Guglielmo Marconi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guglielmo_Marconi),[Gregor Mendel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregor_Mendel), [John von Neumann](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_von_Neumann), [Georges Lemaître](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georges_Lema%C3%AEtre)  
Sixth row: [J. J. Thomson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._J._Thomson), [John Eccles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Eccles_(neurophysiologist)), [Enrico Fermi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enrico_Fermi), [Fritz Haber](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fritz_Haber), [Ivan Pavlov](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivan_Pavlov)  
Bottom row: [Bernardo Houssay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernardo_Houssay), [Brian Kobilka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brian_Kobilka),[Gerhard Ertl](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerhard_Ertl), [Francis Collins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Collins), [Tim Berners-Lee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tim_Berners-Lee)

This list is about the [relationship between religion and science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relationship_between_religion_and_science), but is specific to Christian history. This is only supplementary to the issue as lists are by themselves not equipped to answer questions on this topic. The list's purpose is to act as a guide: names, annotations, and links are provided for use in further study on this topic.

This list is non-exhaustive and is limited to those [scientists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientist) whose Christian beliefs or thoughts, in writing or speaking, are relevant to their notability.

Many well-known historical figures who influenced Western science considered themselves Christian such as [Copernicus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicolaus_Copernicus),[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-1) [Galileo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galileo_Galilei),[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-2) [Kepler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes_Kepler),[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-3) [Newton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Newton)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-Newton_-_1-4) and [Boyle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Boyle).[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-5)

## Contents

  [[hide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science)]

* [1 313–1000 A.D. (4th–10th centuries)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#313.E2.80.931000_A.D._.284th.E2.80.9310th_centuries.29)
* [2 1001–1200 A.D. (11th and 12th centuries)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#1001.E2.80.931200_A.D._.2811th_and_12th_centuries.29)
* [3 1201–1400 A.D. (13th and 14th centuries)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#1201.E2.80.931400_A.D._.2813th_and_14th_centuries.29)
* [4 1401–1600 A.D. (15th and 16th centuries)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#1401.E2.80.931600_A.D._.2815th_and_16th_centuries.29)
* [5 1601–1700 A.D. (17th century)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#1601.E2.80.931700_A.D._.2817th_century.29)
* [6 1701–1800 A.D. (18th century)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#1701.E2.80.931800_A.D._.2818th_century.29)
* [7 1801–1900 A.D. (19th century)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#1801.E2.80.931900_A.D._.2819th_century.29)
* [8 1901–2000 A.D. (20th century)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#1901.E2.80.932000_A.D._.2820th_century.29)
* [9 2001–today (21st century)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#2001.E2.80.93today_.2821st_century.29)
* [10 Living](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#Living)
  + [10.1 Biomedical Sciences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#Biomedical_Sciences)
  + [10.2 Chemistry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#Chemistry)
  + [10.3 Physics and Astronomy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#Physics_and_Astronomy)
  + [10.4 Engineering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#Engineering)
  + [10.5 Others](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#Others)
* [11 See also](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#See_also)
* [12 Notes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#Notes)
* [13 References](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#References)
* [14 External links](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#External_links)

## [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/95/Active_Christians_in_Science.jpg/270px-Active_Christians_in_Science.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Active_Christians_in_Science.jpg)313–1000 A.D. (4th–10th centuries)[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science&action=edit&section=1)]

Set of pictures for a number of notable[Scientists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientists) self-identified as [Christians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christians): [Isaac Newton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Newton), [Robert Boyle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Boyle), [Francis Bacon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Bacon) and[Johannes Kepler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes_Kepler).

In 313 the [Edict of Milan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edict_of_Milan) ended Christian persecution in the [Roman Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Empire). Although this is not the start of Christianity it largely starts Christians' recorded achievements in many pursuits, including science.

During [late antiquity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Late_antiquity) and the [early Middle Ages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Early_Middle_Ages), the Aristotelian approach to inquiries on natural phenomenon was used. Some ancient knowledge was lost, or in some cases kept in obscurity, during the fall of the Roman Empire and periodic political struggles. However, the general fields of science, or [Natural Philosophy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_Philosophy) as it was called, and much of the general knowledge from the ancient world remained preserved though the works of the early Latin encyclopedists like [Isidore of Seville](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isidore_of_Seville). Also, in the Middle Eastern territories of the[Byzantine empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byzantine_empire), many Greek texts were preserved in [Syriac](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syriac) translations, many of which were translated into Arabic under Islamic rule, during which many types of classical learning were preserved and in some cases improved upon.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-history_natural_philosophy-6)

[Christians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christians), especially [Nestorians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nestorianism), contributed to the Arab Islamic civilization during the [Ummayads](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ummayads) and the [Abbasids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbasids) by translating works of [Greek philosophers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_philosophers) to [Syriac](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syriac_Language) and afterwards to [Arabic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_Language).[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-7) They also excelled in [philosophy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophy), [science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science) (such as [Hunayn ibn Ishaq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunayn_ibn_Ishaq), [Qusta ibn Luqa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qusta_ibn_Luqa), [Masawaiyh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Masawaiyh), [Patriarch Eutychius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patriarch_Eutychius_of_Alexandria), [Jabril ibn Bukhtishu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jabril_ibn_Bukhtishu) etc) and[theology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theology) (such as [Tatian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tatian), [Bar Daisan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bar_Daisan), [Babai the Great](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babai_the_Great), [Nestorius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nestorius), [Toma bar Yacoub](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toma_bar_Yacoub) etc.) and the personal [physicians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physicians) of the Abbasid Caliphs were often [Assyrian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assyrian_people) [Christians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christians) such as the long serving [Bukhtishu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bukhtishu) dynasty.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-8)[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-9)

* [Anatolius of Laodicea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anatolius_of_Laodicea) (early 3rd century – 283): a bishop of Laodicea, one of the foremost scholars of his day in the physical sciences.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-10) He is an early writer, predating the[Edict of Milan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edict_of_Milan).
* [Nemesius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nemesius) (?-c. 390) A bishop of Emesa whose *De Natura Hominis* blended theology with [Galenic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galen) medicine and is notable for its ideas concerning the brain.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-11)[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-Finger2001-12) It also may have anticipated the discovery of the [circulatory system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circulatory_system).[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-13)
* [John Philoponus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Philoponus) (c. 490 – c. 570): a figure in the [Monophysitism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monophysitism) minority of Eastern Christianity. His criticism of [Aristotelian physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aristotelian_physics) was important to [Medieval science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medieval_science). He also theorized about the nature of light and the stars. As a theologian he rejected the [Council of Chalcedon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Council_of_Chalcedon) and his major Christological work is *Arbiter.*[[note 1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-14)[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-15)[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-16)
* [Isidore of Seville](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isidore_of_Seville) (c. 560 – c. 636): Catholic Archbishop who preserved many scientific selections from the ancient worlds. His most popular work was [Etymologiae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Etymologiae) which contained information on medicine, mathematics, astronomy, atomic theory, geography, agriculture, zoology, mineralogy, physiology, and other topics. His work was widely used throughout the medieval ages for its extent of research topics.[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-17)
* [Bede, the Venerable](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bede) (c. 672 – 735): Catholic [monk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monk), [venerated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venerated) as a [saint](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint) and [Doctor of the Church](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doctor_of_the_Church). He was an influence for [early medieval](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_science_in_the_Middle_Ages#Early_Middle_Ages) knowledge of nature. He wrote two works on "Time and its Reckoning." This primarily concerned how to date Easter, but contained a new recognition of the "progress wave-like" nature of tides.[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-18)
* [Rabanus Maurus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabanus_Maurus) (c. 780 – 856): [Benedictine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benedictine) monk and teacher, he later became [archbishop of Mainz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archbishop_of_Mainz) and is venerated as [blessed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beatified) in the Catholic Church. He wrote a treatise on [Computus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computus) and the encyclopedic work *De universo*. His teaching earned him the accolade of *Praeceptor Germaniae*, or "the teacher of Germany."[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-19)
* [Leo the Mathematician](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leo_the_Mathematician) (c. 790 – after 869): [Archbishop](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archbishop) of Thessalonica, he later became the head of the [Magnaura School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnaura) of philosophy in [Constantinople](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantinople), where he taught[Aristotelian logic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organon). Leo also composed his own medical encyclopaedia. He has been called a "true Renaissance man" and "the cleverest man in Byzantium in the 9th century".[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-the_oxford_illustrated_history_of_medieval_europe_a01-20)[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-rautman-21)[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-22)
* [Hunayn ibn Ishaq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunayn_ibn_Ishaq) (c. 809 – 873): Assyrian Christian [physician](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physician) known for translations of Greek scientific works and as author of "*Ten Treatises on Ophthalmology.*" He also wrote "How to Grasp Religion", which involved the apologetics for his faith.[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-23)
* [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Studying_astronomy_and_geometry.jpg)[Qusta ibn Luqa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qusta_ibn_Luqa) (820–912): [Melkite](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melkite) physician, scientist and translator. He wrote commentaries on [Euclid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euclid) and a treatise on the [Armillary sphere](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armillary_sphere). A [Latin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin) translation of his work ‘On the Difference between the Spirit and the Soul’ ('De Differentia Spiritus et Animae') was one of the few works not attributed to Aristotle that was included in a list of ‘books to be 'read,' or lectured on, by the Masters of the Faculty of Arts, at Paris in 1254, as part of their study of Natural Philosophy. He was known for medical works admired by Muslims as well, such as *Medical Regime for the Pilgrims to Mecca: The Risālā Fī Tadbīr Safar Al-ḥa*.[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-24)[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-25)

## 1001–1200 A.D. (11th and 12th centuries)[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science&action=edit&section=2)]

Clerks studying astronomy and geometry.  
France, early 15th century.

As of the year 1000, [western Europe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Europe) remained a backwater compared to other world regions: while the population in Constantinople exceeded 300,000, Rome had mere 35,000 inhabitants and Paris only 20,000.[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-McClellanDorn2006-26)[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-27) This new period, however, saw prosperity and [rapidly increasing population](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medieval_demography), which brought about great social and political change.

During the [Renaissance of the 12th century](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renaissance_of_the_12th_century), interest in the study of nature was revitalized through an intense [translation movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin_translations_of_the_12th_century) aimed at Greek and Arabic scientific texts.[Monastic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monastic_school) and [cathedral schools](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cathedral_school) took a leading role in studying these texts and theorizing over the new insights they brought. At the same time, an important new kind of higher learning institution was being developed: the [university](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medieval_university).

* [Pope Sylvester II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pope_Sylvester_II) (c. 950 – 1003): Benedictine monk, scientist, teacher, and later [Pope](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pope); he promoted such knowledge as [mathematics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematics) and [astronomy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astronomy) in Europe. As professor of the [cathedral school at Rheims](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cathedral_school_at_Rheims), he raised it to the height of prosperity. He also reintroduced the [abacus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abacus) and [armillary sphere](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armillary_sphere) to Europe, which had been lost to the continent since the end of the [Greco-Roman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greco-Roman) era.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-28)[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-29)[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-30)
* [Hermann of Reichenau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermann_of_Reichenau) (1013–1054): Crippled by a paralytic disease from early childhood, he was a Benedictine monk who composed famous [Marian antiphons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marian_antiphons) and was beatified. As a scientist, he wrote on topics such as [geometry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geometry), mathematics, and the [astrolabe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astrolabe) (pictured).[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-31)
* [Hugh of Saint Victor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugh_of_Saint_Victor) (c. 1096 – 1141): Influential [mystic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_mystic) and [philosopher](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosopher) who embraced science as a tool for approaching God. He was master of the [monastic school of Saint Victor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/School_of_Saint_Victor). His work presents knowledge of reality as[redemptive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Redemption_(theology)) of [fallen man](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Original_sin); and [technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technology) as source of physical relief and able to help reunite man with divine wisdom. "Learn everything," he urged; "later you will see that nothing is superfluous."[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-LMP-32)[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-33)
* [William of Conches](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_of_Conches) (c. 1090 – after 1154): [Scholastic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scholasticism) philosopher who sought to expand [Christian humanism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_humanism) by studying secular works of the classics and fostering empirical science. He held an [atomistic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atomism) explanation of nature, and his [*hexameron*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hexameron) is a notable example of the [naturalism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naturalism_(philosophy)) that came to characterize later medieval accounts of the [six days of creation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Six_days_of_creation). He was a leading member of the [cathedral school at Chartres](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/School_of_Chartres).[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-34)[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-LMP-32)
* [Hildegard of Bingen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hildegard_of_Bingen) (1098–1179): Benedictine [abbess](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbess), writer, composer, philosopher, mystic, [visionary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visionary), [polymath](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polymath) and Germany's first female [physician](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physician). She conducted and published comprehensive studies of natural science and medicine. Hildegard was well known in her own century as "the female prophet" and is venerated as a Catholic saint.[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-35)

## 1201–1400 A.D. (13th and 14th centuries)[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science&action=edit&section=3)]

The translation of scientific texts continued. By 1200, there were reasonably accurate Latin versions of the main classical works. Meanwhile, the new [universities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medieval_university) were rapidly spreading through Europe and providing a new infrastructure for [scientific communities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_community). They became the main institutions in which the new texts were studied and elaborated. In fact, the medieval university [curriculum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curriculum) laid much more emphasis on scientific knowledge than does its modern descendent.[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-36) This all lead to innovative scientific work being done, especially in the 14th century.

* [Robert Grosseteste](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Grosseteste) (c.1175–1253): [Bishop of Lincoln](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bishop_of_Lincoln), he was the central character of the English intellectual movement in the first half of the 13th century and is considered the founder of scientific thought in [Oxford](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxford). He had a great interest in the natural world and wrote texts on the mathematical sciences of [optics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optics), [astronomy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astronomy) and [geometry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geometry). He affirmed that experiments should be used in order to verify a theory, testing its consequences and added greatly to the development of the scientific method.[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-37)
* [Pope John XXI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pope_John_XXI) (c.1215–1277): He wrote the widely used medical text *Thesaurus pauperum* before becoming Pope. When he took office as pope in 1277, he immediately cracked down on heterodoxy including [Averroes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Averroes)works and teachings on Aristotle.[[37]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-38)
* [Albertus Magnus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albertus_Magnus) (c.1193–1280): [Patron saint](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patron_saint) of scientists in Catholicism who may have been the first to isolate [arsenic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arsenic). He wrote that: "*Natural science does not consist in ratifying what others have said, but in seeking the causes of phenomena.*" Yet he rejected elements of Aristotelianism that conflicted with Catholicism and drew on his faith as well as Neo-Platonic ideas to "balance" "troubling" Aristotelian elements.[[note 2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-39)[[38]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-40)
* [Roger Bacon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roger_Bacon) (c.1214–1294): He was an English [philosopher](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosopher) who emphasized [empiricism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empiricism) and has been presented as one of the earliest advocates of the modern [scientific method](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_method). He joined the [Franciscan Order](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_Friars_Minor) around 1240, where he was influenced by Grosseteste. Bacon was responsible for making the concept of "[laws of nature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_law)" widespread, and contributed in such areas as [mechanics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mechanics), [geography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography) and, most of all, optics.[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-41)
* [Jordanus de Nemore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jordanus_de_Nemore) (fl. 13th century): Italian scholar whose work was considerable important in the development of mathematics and science.[[40]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-42)
* [Theodoric of Freiberg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theodoric_of_Freiberg) (c.1250–c.1310): [Dominican](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominican_Order) who is believed to have given the first correct explanation for the rainbow in *De iride et radialibus impressionibus* or *On the Rainbow.* In theology he disagreed with [Thomas Aquinas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Aquinas) on metaphysical positions and tended towards a more [Neoplatonic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neoplatonic) outlook than Aquinas.[[41]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-43)
* [Thomas Bradwardine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Bradwardine) (c.1290–1349): He was an English [archbishop](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archbishop), often called "the Profound Doctor". He developed studies as one of the [*Oxford Calculators*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxford_Calculators) of Merton College, Oxford University. These studies would lead to important developments in [mechanics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mechanics).[[42]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-44)
* [William of Ockham](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_of_Ockham) (c.1285–c.1350): He was an [English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England) [Franciscan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franciscan) [friar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friar) and [scholastic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scholasticism) [philosopher](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosopher). He is a major figure of medieval thought and was at the center of the major intellectual and political controversies of his time. Commonly known for [Occam's razor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occam%27s_razor), the scientific/methodological principle of parsimony that contributed to theory choice in the scientific method, he also produced significant works on [logic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logic), [physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physics), and [theology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theology).[[43]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-45)
* [Jean Buridan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean_Buridan) (c.1300–c.1358): He was a Catholic priest and one of the most influential [philosophers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophers) of the later [Middle Ages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Ages). He developed the theory of [impetus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theory_of_impetus), which was an important step toward the modern concept of[inertia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inertia).[[44]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-46)
* [Nicephorus Gregoras](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicephorus_Gregoras) (c.1295-1360): He was a figure in the [Hesychast controversy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hesychast_controversy) and took a position against [Palamism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palamism). In science he proposed a calendar revision, wrote on the astrolabe, and was part of a revival in Byzantine astronomy.[[45]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-47)[[46]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-48)
* [Nicole Oresme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicole_Oresme) (c.1323–1382): Theologian and [bishop of Lisieux](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bishop_of_Lisieux), he was one of the early founders and popularizers of modern sciences. One of his many scientific contributions is the discovery of the curvature of light through atmospheric [refraction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Refraction).[[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-49)

## 1401–1600 A.D. (15th and 16th centuries)[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science&action=edit&section=4)]

Around 1350, the [Black Death](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Death) and [other disasters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crisis_of_the_Late_Middle_Ages) sealed a sudden end to the previous period of massive philosophic and scientific development. Even during the initial portion of the [Renaissance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renaissance), the amount of scientific activity remained depressed.[[48]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-McClellanDorn2-50)

Yet, developments such as the [printing press](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Printing_press) and the dissemination of [algebra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algebra) would soon have important consequences. From around 1475 scientific inquiry resumed and later reached levels previously unseen. It was a period of great upheaval: the [Fall of Constantinople](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fall_of_Constantinople); the [discovery of the Americas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voyages_of_Christopher_Columbus); the [Protestant Reformation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestant_Reformation) and the [Catholic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_Church) [Counter-Reformation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counter-Reformation) presaged large social and political changes. Indeed, the publication of [Copernicus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copernicus)' heliocentric model of the cosmos (1543) is seen by many as marking the beginning of a [scientific revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_revolution).

* [Nicholas of Cusa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas_of_Cusa) (1401–1464): Catholic [cardinal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cardinal_(Catholicism)) and theologian who made contributions to the field of mathematics by developing the concepts of the infinitesimal and of relative motion. His philosophical speculations also anticipated [Copernicus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicolaus_Copernicus)’ [heliocentric](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heliocentrism) world-view.[[49]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-51)
* [Otto Brunfels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Otto_Brunfels) (1488–1534): A theologian and botanist from [Mainz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mainz), Germany. His *Catalogi virorum illustrium* is considered to be the first book on the history of evangelical sects that had broken away from the Catholic Church. In botany his *Herbarum vivae icones* helped earn him acclaim as one of the "fathers of botany".[[50]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-52)
* [Nicolaus Copernicus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicolaus_Copernicus) (1473–1543): Catholic [canon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canon_(priest)) who introduced a [heliocentric](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heliocentric) world view. In 1616, in connection with the [Galileo affair](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galileo_affair), this work was forbidden by the Church "until corrected". Nine sentences representing heliocentricism as certain had to be either omitted or changed. This done, the reading of the book was allowed.[[51]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-53) Only in 1835 the original uncensored version was dropped from the [Index of Prohibited Books](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Index_Librorum_Prohibitorum).[[52]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-54)
* [Michael Servetus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Servetus) (1511–1553): Nontrinitarian who was condemned and imprisoned by Catholics before being burned at the stake by [Calvinists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calvinist) in Protestant-run Geneva. In science wrote on astronomy and his theological work "Christianismi Restitutio" contained the first European description of the function of [pulmonary circulation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pulmonary_circulation).[[53]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-55)
* [Michael Stifel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Stifel) (c.1486–1567): [Augustinian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustinian) monk and mathematician who became an early supporter of [Martin Luther](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Luther). His *Arithmetica integra* contained important innovations in mathematical notation and a table of integers and powers of 2 that some have considered to be an early version of a [logarithmic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logarithm) table.[[54]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-56)[[55]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-57) He also wrote on Biblical prophecies.[[56]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-58)[[57]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-59)[[58]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-60)
* [William Turner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Turner_(naturalist)) (c.1508–1568): He is sometimes called the "father of English botany" and was also an ornithologist. Religiously he was arrested for preaching in favor of the Reformation. He later became a Dean of [Wells Cathedral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wells_Cathedral), but was expelled for nonconformity.[[59]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-61)
* [Ignazio Danti](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ignazio_Danti) (1536–1586): As [bishop of Alatri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bishop_of_Alatri) he convoked a diocesan synod to deal with abuses. He was also a mathematician who wrote on [Euclid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euclid), an astronomer, and a designer of mechanical devices.[[60]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-62)
* [Giordano Bruno](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giordano_Bruno) (1548–1600): Italian philosopher, priest, and cosmologist, known for espousing the idea the that Earth revolves around the Sun and that many other worlds revolve around other suns. For his many heretical views, including his denial of the divinity of Christ, he was tried by the Roman Inquisition and burned at the stake. The Catholic Encyclopedia labels his system of beliefs "an incoherent materialistic pantheism."[[61]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-63)

## 1601–1700 A.D. (17th century)[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science&action=edit&section=5)]

If the [scientific revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_revolution) started in the 16th century, it was now in full operation. New ideas in physics, astronomy, biology, human anatomy, chemistry, and other sciences were posing a challenge for many conceptions about nature that had prevailed starting in [Ancient Greece](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greece) and continuing through the [Middle Ages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Ages). This eventually led to the rejection of the old views and established a new framework for the study of nature. The period culminated with the publication of the [*Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophi%C3%A6_Naturalis_Principia_Mathematica) in 1687 by [Isaac Newton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Newton), representative of the unprecedented growth of [scientific publications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antiquarian_science_book) throughout Europe. Newton is presented in the next section of the list, since he died in 1720.

* [Tycho Brahe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tycho_Brahe) (1546–1601): Brahe "not only designed and built instruments, he also calibrated them and checked their accuracy periodically. He thus revolutionized astronomical instrumentation." His work is considered to have been essential for the discoveries of [Johannes Kepler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes_Kepler).[[62]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-64) Brahe was a Lutheran.
* [Bartholomaeus Pitiscus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bartholomaeus_Pitiscus) (1561–1613): He may have introduced the word trigonometry into English and French. He was also a Calvinist theologian who acted as court preacher at the town then called [Breslau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wroc%C5%82aw).[[63]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-65)
* [John Napier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Napier) (1550–1617): Scottish mathematician known for inventing [logarithms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logarithm), [Napier's bones](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napier%27s_bones), and being the popularizer of the use of decimals. He also was a staunch Protestant who wrote on the [Book of Revelation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Revelation).[[64]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-66)
* [Francis Bacon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Bacon) (1561–1626): Considered among the fathers of empiricism and is credited with establishing the inductive method of experimental science via what is called the [scientific method](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_method) today.[[65]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-67)
* [Johannes Kepler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes_Kepler) (1571–1630): His model of the cosmos based on nesting [Platonic solids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Platonic_solids) was explicitly driven by religious ideas; his later and most famous scientific contribution, the [Kepler's laws of planetary motion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kepler%27s_laws_of_planetary_motion), was based on empirical data that he obtained from [Tycho Brahe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tycho_Brahe)'s meticulous astronomical observations, after Tycho died in 1601. He had wanted to be a theologian at one time and his [Harmonice Mundi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmonice_Mundi) discusses Christ at points.[[66]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-68)
* [Galileo Galilei](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galileo_Galilei) (1564–1642): Scientist who had many problems with the [Inquisition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inquisition) for defending [heliocentrism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heliocentrism) in the convoluted period brought about by the [Reformation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestant_Reformation) and [Counter-Reformation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counter-Reformation). In regard to Scripture, he took [Augustine's](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustine_of_Hippo) position: not to take every passage too literally, particularly when the scripture in question is a book of poetry and songs, not a book of instructions or history.[[67]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-69)
* [Laurentius Gothus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurentius_Paulinus_Gothus) (1565–1646): A professor of astronomy and [Archbishop of Uppsala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archbishop_of_Uppsala). He wrote on astronomy and theology.[[68]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-70)
* [Bonaventura Cavalieri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bonaventura_Cavalieri) (1598–1647): Italian mathematician and [Jesuat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesuati) known for [Cavalieri's principle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cavalieri%27s_principle).[[69]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-71)
* [Marin Mersenne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marin_Mersenne) (1588–1648): For four years he devoted himself to theology writing *Quaestiones celeberrimae in Genesim* (1623) and *L'Impieté des déistes* (1624). These were theological essays against atheism and deism. He is more remembered for the work he did corresponding with mathematicians and concerning [Mersenne primes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mersenne_prime).[[70]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-72)
* [René Descartes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ren%C3%A9_Descartes) (1596–1650): He was a key thinker of the Scientific Revolution. He did important work on geometry and is honoured by having the Cartesian coordinate system used in plane geometry and algebra named after him. His *Meditations on First Philosophy* partially concerns theology and he was devoted to reconciling his ideas with the dogmas of Catholic Faith to which he was loyal.[[note 3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-73)[[71]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-74)
* [Pierre Gassendi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre_Gassendi) (1592–1655): Catholic priest who tried to reconcile [Atomism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atomism) with Christianity. He also published the first work on the [Transit of Mercury](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transit_of_Mercury) and corrected the geographical coordinates of the Mediterranean Sea.[[72]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-75)
* [Anton Maria of Rheita](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anton_Maria_Schyrleus_of_Rheita) (1597–1660): [Capuchin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_Friars_Minor_Capuchin) astronomer. He dedicated one of his astronomy books to [Jesus Christ](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus_Christ), a "theo-astronomy" work was dedicated to the [Blessed Virgin Mary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blessed_Virgin_Mary), and he wondered if beings on other planets were "cursed by [original sin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Original_sin) like humans are."[[73]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-76)
* [Blaise Pascal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blaise_Pascal) (1623–1662): [Jansenist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jansenism) thinker;[[note 4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-77) well known for [Pascal's law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pascal%27s_law) (physics), [Pascal's theorem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pascal%27s_theorem) (math), and [Pascal's Wager](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pascal%27s_Wager) (theology).[[74]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-78)
* [Francesco Maria Grimaldi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francesco_Maria_Grimaldi) (1618–1663): Italian Jesuit priest who was the first to make accurate observations on the diffraction of light.[[75]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-79)
* [Isaac Barrow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Barrow) (1630–1677): English divine, scientist, and mathematician. He wrote *Expositions of the Creed, The Lord's Prayer, Decalogue, and Sacraments* and *Lectiones Opticae et Geometricae.*[[76]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-80)
* [Athanasius Kircher](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athanasius_Kircher) (1602–1680): German [Jesuit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesuit) scholar and [polymath](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polymath) who published around 40 major works, most notably in the fields of [Orientalism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oriental_studies), geology, and medicine.
* [Juan Lobkowitz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juan_Caramuel_y_Lobkowitz) (1606–1682): [Cistercian monk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cistercian_Order) who did work on [Combinatorics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combinatorics) and published astronomy tables at age 10. He also did works of theology and sermons.[[77]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-81)
* [Nicolas Steno](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicolas_Steno) (1638–1686): Lutheran convert to Catholicism, his [beatification](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beatification) in that faith occurred in 1987. As a scientist he is considered a pioneer in both anatomy and geology, but largely abandoned science after his religious conversion.[[78]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-82)[[79]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-83)
* [Seth Ward](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seth_Ward_(bishop)) (1617–1689): Anglican [Bishop of Salisbury](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bishop_of_Salisbury) and [Savilian Chair of Astronomy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Savilian_Chair_of_Astronomy) from 1649–1661. He wrote *Ismaelis Bullialdi astro-nomiae philolaicae fundamenta inquisitio brevis* and *Astronomia geometrica.* He also had a theological/philosophical dispute with [Thomas Hobbes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Hobbes) and as a bishop was severe toward [nonconformists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nonconformism).[[80]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-84)
* [Thomas Sydenham](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Sydenham) (1624–1689), English physician who is considered "the father of English medicine" and has been dubbed *"The English*[*Hippocrates*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hippocrates)*"*.[[81]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-85)
* [Robert Boyle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Boyle) (1627–1691): Prominent scientist and theologian who argued that the study of science could improve glorification of God.[[82]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-86)[[83]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-87) A strong Christian apologist, he is considered one of the most important figures in the history of Chemistry.

## 1701–1800 A.D. (18th century)[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science&action=edit&section=6)]

The 18th century is considered the zenith of the [Enlightenment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Age_of_Enlightenment). It was not a single movement or school of thought, it was less a set of ideas than it was a set of [values](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Values). At its core was a critical questioning of traditional[institutions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Institution), [customs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convention_(norm)), and [morals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moral), and a strong belief in [rationality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rationality) and science. The end of the century saw the [French Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Revolution) which led to the first major de-Christianization attempts in Europe to occur in many centuries. This culminated in the [Cult of the Supreme Being](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cult_of_the_Supreme_Being). The period thus saw Christianity in transition and eventually conflict.

* [John Wallis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Wallis) (1616–1703): As a mathematician he wrote *Arithmetica Infinitorumis*, introduced the term [Continued fraction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Continued_fraction), worked on cryptography, helped develop calculus, and is further known for the [Wallis product](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wallis_product). He also devised a system for teaching the [non-speaking deaf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deaf_culture). He was also a Calvinist inclined chaplain who was active in theological debate.[[84]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-88)
* [John Ray](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Ray) (1627–1705): English botanist who wrote *The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.* (1691) The John Ray Initiative[[85]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-89) of Environment and Christianity is also named for him.[[86]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-90)
* [Gottfried Leibniz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gottfried_Leibniz) (1646–1716): [Polymath](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polymath) who invented [Calculus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calculus) independently of Isaac Newton. He was a philosopher who developed the philosophical theory of the [Pre-established harmony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pre-established_harmony); he is also most noted for his optimism, e.g., his conclusion that our Universe is, in a restricted sense, the best possible one that God could have created. He made major contributions to physics and technology, and anticipated notions that surfaced much later in philosophy, probability theory, biology, medicine, geology, psychology, linguistics, and computer science. He wrote works on philosophy, politics, law, ethics, theology, history, and philology. He was a Lutheran who worked with convert to Catholicism [John Frederick, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Frederick,_Duke_of_Brunswick-L%C3%BCneburg) in hopes of a reunification between Catholicism and Lutheranism.[[87]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-91)
* [Isaac Newton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Newton) (1643–1727): He is regarded as one of the greatest scientists and [mathematicians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematicians) in history. Newton's study of the Bible and of the early [Church Fathers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_Fathers) were among his greatest passions, though he consistently refused to swear his allegiance to the church. He wrote *Observations upon the Prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse of St. John* ([Nontrinitarianism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nontrinitarianism)).[[88]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-92) [Isaac Newton's religious views](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Newton%27s_religious_views) are considered by some to be close to [deism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deism) and several biographers and scholars labeled him as a deist who is strongly influenced by Christianity.[[89]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-93)[[90]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-94)[[91]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-95)[[92]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-96) However, he differed from strict adherents of deism in that he invoked God as a special physical cause to keep the planets in orbits.[[93]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-dulles-97)
* [Colin Maclaurin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colin_Maclaurin) (1698–1746): Proposed to explain [Newton's](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Newton) [differential calculus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Differential_calculus) using [infinite series](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Series_(mathematics)) instead of Newton's [fluxions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Method_of_fluxions). A [Divinity student](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Divinity_school), he had a Christian institute named for him.[[94]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-98)
* [Stephen Hales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_Hales) (1677–1761): A [Copley Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copley_Medal) winning scientist significant to the study of plant physiology. As an inventor designed a type of ventilation system, a means to distill sea-water, ways to preserve meat, etc. In religion he was an Anglican curate who worked with the [Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Society_for_the_Promotion_of_Christian_Knowledge) and for a group working to convert black slaves in the West Indies.[[95]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-99)
* [Thomas Bayes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Bayes) (1701–1761): Presbyterian minister who wrote *Divine Benevolence, or an Attempt to Prove That the Principal End of the Divine Providence and Government is the Happiness of His Creatures*. He is better known for [Bayes' theorem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bayes%27_theorem) and was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1742. [[96]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-100)
* [Firmin Abauzit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firmin_Abauzit) (1679–1767): A physicist and theologian. He translated the [New Testament](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Testament) into French and corrected an error in Newton's Principia.[[97]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-101)
* [Emanuel Swedenborg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emanuel_Swedenborg) (1688–1772): His writing is the basis of [Swedenborgianism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swedenborgianism) and several of his theological works contained some science hypotheses, most notably the [Nebular hypothesis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nebular_hypothesis) for the origin of the Solar System.[[98]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-102)
* [Benjamin Stillingfleet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Stillingfleet) (1702–1771), British [botanist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Botanist) and Fellow of the Royal Society.
* [Albrecht von Haller](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albrecht_von_Haller) (1708–1777), Swiss anatomist, physiologist known as "the father of modern physiology." A Protestant, he was involved in the erection of the Reformed church in Göttingen, and, as a man interested in religious questions, he wrote apologetic letters which were compiled by his daughter under the name *.*[[99]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-103)
* [Carolus Linnaeus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carolus_Linnaeus) (1707–1778): He is known as the "father of modern [taxonomy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taxonomy_(biology))" and also made contributions to ecology. Natural theology and the Bible were important to his *Systema Naturae* and *Systema Vegetabilium.'*[[100]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-104)
* [Leonhard Euler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leonhard_Euler) (1707–1783): A significant mathematician and physicist, see [List of topics named after Leonhard Euler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_topics_named_after_Leonhard_Euler). The son of a pastor, he wrote *Defense of the Divine Revelation against the Objections of the Freethinkers* and is also commemorated by the Lutheran Church on their Calendar of Saints on May 24.[[101]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-105)
* [Antoine Lavoisier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antoine_Lavoisier) (1743–1794): Is considered the "father of modern chemistry". He is known for his discovery of oxygen's role in combustion, developing chemical nomenclature, developing a preliminary periodic table of elements, and the law of [conservation of mass](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservation_of_mass). He was a Catholic and defender of scripture.[[102]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-106)
* [Herman Boerhaave](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herman_Boerhaave) (1668–1789), remarkable Dutch physician and botanist known as the founder of clinical teaching. A collection of his religious thoughts on medicine, translated from Latin into English, has been compiled under the name *Boerhaaveìs Orations*.[[103]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-107)
* [John Michell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Michell) (1724–1793): English clergyman who provided pioneering insights in a wide range of scientific fields, including astronomy, geology, optics, and gravitation.[[104]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-108)[[105]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-book-109)
* [Maria Gaetana Agnesi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maria_Gaetana_Agnesi) (1718–1799): Mathematician appointed to a position by [Pope Benedict XIV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pope_Benedict_XIV). After her father died she devoted her life to religious studies, charity, and ultimately became a nun.[[106]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-110)

## 1801–1900 A.D. (19th century)[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science&action=edit&section=7)]

*Further information:*[*List of parson-naturalists*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_parson-naturalists)

This period led Christians in science to face changes and increased challenges. It was the 19th century that brought the [professionalization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Professionalization) of the scientific enterprise. By then, religious thinkers who expressed themselves on scientific subjects were increasingly treated as "trespassers". This was also the first century that saw actual discussions of the "[relationship between science and religion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relationship_between_science_and_religion)". In previous ages there was occasional concern about tension between faith and reason, but religion and science were not presented as two opposing forces. This ethos gave birth to the [conflict thesis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conflict_thesis). At the end of the century it was common the view that science and religion "had been in a state of constant conﬂict". This notion is still very popular, although it is not endorsed by current research on the [history of science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_science).[[107]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-111)

* [Joseph Priestley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Priestley) (1733–1804): [Nontrinitarianism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nontrinitarianism) clergyman who wrote the controversial work *History of the Corruptions of Christianity.* He is credited with discovering [oxygen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxygen).[[note 5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-112)
* [Isaac Milner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Milner) (1750–1820): [Lucasian Professor of Mathematics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lucasian_Professor_of_Mathematics) known for work on an important process to fabricate [Nitrous acid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nitrous_acid). He was also an evangelical Anglican who co-wrote *Ecclesiastical History of the Church of Christ* with his brother and played a role in the religious awakening of [William Wilberforce](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Wilberforce). He also led to [William Frend](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Frend_(social_reformer)) being expelled from Cambridge for a purported attack by Frend on religion.[[108]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-113)
* [William Herschel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Herschel) (1738–1822): was a German-British [Lutheran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lutheran), [composer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Composer) and [astronomer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astronomer). He became famous for his discovery of the planet [Uranus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uranus), along with two of its major moons, [Titania (moon)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Titania) and [Oberon (moon)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oberon), and also discovered two moons of [Saturn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saturn).[[109]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-114)
* [Joseph von Fraunhofer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_von_Fraunhofer) (1787–1826): German optician and Roman Catholic who the dark absorption lines known as [Fraunhofer lines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fraunhofer_lines) in the Sun's spectrum.[[110]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-115)
* [Samuel Vince](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Vince) (1749–1821): Cambridge astronomer and clergyman. He wrote *Observations on the Theory of the Motion and Resistance of Fluids* and *The credibility of Christianity vindicated, in answer to Mr. Hume’s objections.* He won the [Copley Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copley_Medal) in 1780, before the period dealt with here ended.[[111]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-116)
* [Alessandro Volta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alessandro_Volta) (1745–1827): Italian physicist who invented the first electric battery. The unit [Volt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volt) was named after him.[[112]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-117)
* [Andre Marie Ampere](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andre_Marie_Ampere) (1775–1836): One of the founders of [classical electromagnetism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_electromagnetism). The unit for electric current, [Ampere](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ampere), is named after him.[[113]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-118)
* [Olinthus Gregory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olinthus_Gregory) (1774–1841): He wrote *Lessons Astronomical and Philosophical* in 1793 and became mathematical master at the [Royal Military Academy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Military_Academy,_Woolwich) in 1802. An abridgment of his 1815 *Letters on the Evidences of Christianity* was done by the [Religious Tract Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religious_Tract_Society).[[114]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-119)
* [John Dalton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Dalton) (1766–1844): English chemist, meteorologist and physicist. He is best known for his pioneering work in the development of modern atomic theory, and his research into colour blindness (sometimes referred to as Daltonism, in his honour). He was a Quaker and an educator his entire life.[[115]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-120)
* [John Abercrombie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Abercrombie_(physician)) (1780–1844), Scottish physician and Christian philosopher[[116]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-121) who created the a textbook about [neuropathology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neuropathology).
* [Mary Anning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Anning) (1799–1847): Paleontologist who became known for discoveries of certain fossils in [Lyme Regis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyme_Regis), [Dorset](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dorset). Anning was devoutly religious, and attended a [Congregational](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congregational_church), then [Anglican](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglican) church.[[117]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-122)
* [Bernard Bolzano](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernard_Bolzano) (1781–1848): Mathematician and Roman Catholic priest, credited with being the first to propose what became known as the [Bolzano–Weierstrass theorem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bolzano%E2%80%93Weierstrass_theorem). He was also the first to provide a purely analytical proof of the [Intermediate value theorem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intermediate_value_theorem).[[118]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-123)
* [William Kirby](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Kirby_(entomologist)) (1759–1850): A [Parson-naturalist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parson-naturalist) who wrote *On the Power Wisdom and Goodness of God. As Manifested in the Creation of Animals and in Their History, Habits and Instincts* and was a founding figure in British entomology.[[119]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-124)[[120]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-125)
* [William Buckland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Buckland) (1784–1856): Anglican priest/geologist who wrote *Vindiciae Geologiae; or the Connexion of Geology with Religion explained.* He was born in 1784, but his scientific life did not begin before the period discussed herein.[[121]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-126)
* [Augustin-Louis Cauchy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustin-Louis_Cauchy) (1789–1857): Mathematician who defended the [Society of Jesus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Society_of_Jesus), tried to convert other mathematicians to Catholicism, and was a member of the [Society of Saint Vincent de Paul](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Society_of_Saint_Vincent_de_Paul).[[122]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-127)
* [Marshall Hall](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marshall_Hall_(physiologist)) (1790–1857), notable English physiologist who contributed with anatomical understanding and proposed a number of techniques in medical science. A devout Christian, his religious thoughts were collected in the biographical book [*Memoirs of Marshall Hall, by his widow*](https://archive.org/details/memoirsofmarshal00hall) (1861). He was also an [abolitionist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abolitionist) who opposed slavery on religious grounds. He believed slavery to be a [sin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sin) against God and denial of the Christian faith.[[123]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-128)
* [Lars Levi Læstadius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lars_Levi_L%C3%A6stadius) (1800–1861): [Botanist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Botanist) who started a revival movement within [Lutheranism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lutheranism) called [Laestadianism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laestadianism). This movement is among the strictest forms of Lutheranism. As a botanist he has the [author citation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Author_citation_(botany))*Laest* and discovered four species.[[124]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-129)
* [George Boole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Boole) (1815–1864): English mathematician and logician who authored [*The Laws of Thought*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Laws_of_Thought). His theology was heavily influenced by Unitarianism, although he did not formally belong to a Unitarian church.[[125]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-130)
* [Edward Hitchcock](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Hitchcock) (1793–1864): Geologist, paleontologist, and Congregationalist pastor. He worked on [Natural theology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_theology) and wrote on [fossilized](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fossil) tracks.[[126]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-131)[[127]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-132)
* [Benjamin Silliman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Silliman) (1779 –1864), chemist and science educator at Yale; the first person to distill petroleum, and a founder of the [*American Journal of Science*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Journal_of_Science), the oldest scientific journal in the United States. An outspoken Christian,[[128]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-133) he was an old-earth creationist who openly rejected materialism.
* [William Whewell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Whewell) (1794–1866): A professor of mineralogy and moral philosophy. He wrote *An Elementary Treatise on Mechanics* in 1819 and *Astronomy and General Physics considered with reference to Natural Theology* in 1833.[[129]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-134)[[130]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-135) He is the wordsmith who coined the terms "scientist", "physicist", "anode", "cathode" and many other commonly used scientific words.
* [Michael Faraday](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Faraday) (1791–1867): A [Glasite](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glasite) church elder for a time, he discussed the relationship of science to religion in a lecture opposing [Spiritualism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spiritualism).[[131]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-136)[[132]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-137) He is known for his contributions in establishing electromagnetic theory and his work in chemistry such as establishing electrolysis.
* [James David Forbes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_David_Forbes) (1809 – 1868) [physicist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physicist) and [glaciologist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glaciologist) who worked extensively on the [conduction of heat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conduction_of_heat) and [seismology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seismology). He was a devout Christian as can be seen in the work *"Life and Letters of James David Forbes"* (1873).
* [Charles Babbage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Babbage) (1791–1871), mathematician and analytical philosopher known as the first computer scientist who originated the idea of a programmable computer. He wrote the [*Ninth Bridgewater Treatise*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ninth_Bridgewater_Treatise),[[133]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-138)[[134]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-139) and the*Passages from the Life of a Philosopher* (1864) where he raised arguments to rationally defend the belief in [miracles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miracle).[[135]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-140)
* [Adam Sedgwick](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_Sedgwick) (1785–1873): Anglican priest and geologist whose, *A Discourse on the Studies of the University* discusses the relationship of God and man. In science he won both the Copley Medal and the [Wollaston Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wollaston_Medal).[[136]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-141)
* [Temple Chevallier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temple_Chevallier) (1794–1873): Priest and astronomer who did *Of the proofs of the divine power and wisdom derived from the study of astronomy*. He also founded the [Durham University Observatory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Durham_University_Observatory), hence the Durham Shield is pictured.[[137]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-142)
* [John Bachman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Bachman) (1790–1874): Wrote numerous scientific articles and named several species of animals. He also was a founder of the [Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lutheran_Theological_Southern_Seminary) and wrote works on [Lutheranism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lutheranism).[[138]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-143)
* [Robert Main](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Main) (1808–1878): Anglican priest who won the [Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gold_Medal_of_the_Royal_Astronomical_Society) in 1858. Robert Main also preached at the British Association of [Bristol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bristol).[[139]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-144)
* [James Clerk Maxwell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Clerk_Maxwell) (1831–1879): Although Clerk as a boy was taken to Presbyterian services by his father and to Anglican services by his aunt, while still a young student at Cambridge he underwent an Evangelical conversion that he described as having given him a new perception of the Love of God.[[note 6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-145) Maxwell's evangelicalism "committed him to an anti-[positivist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Positivist) position."[[140]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-146)[[141]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-147) He is known for his contributions in establishing electromagnetic theory (Maxwell's Equations) and work on the chemical kinetic theory of gases.
* [James Bovell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Bovell) (1817–1880), Canadian physician and microscopst who was member of [Royal College of Physicians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_College_of_Physicians). He was the mentor of [William Osler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Osler), as well as an Anglican minister and religious author who wrote about[natural theology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_theology).[[142]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-148)
* [Andrew Pritchard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Pritchard) (1804–1882): English naturalist and experimental physicist. He became a leading member of north London's [Newington Green Unitarian Church](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newington_Green_Unitarian_Church).[[143]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-149)
* [Gregor Mendel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregor_Mendel) (1822–1884): [Augustinian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustinian) [Abbot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbot) who was the "father of modern genetics" for his study of the inheritance of traits in pea plants.[[144]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-150) He preached sermons at Church, [one of which](https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Gregor_Mendel#Sermon_on_Easter) deals with how Easter represents Christ's victory over death.[[145]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-151)
* [Philip Henry Gosse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Henry_Gosse) (1810–1888): Marine biologist who wrote *Aquarium* (1854), and *A Manual of Marine Zoology* (1855–56). He is more famous, or infamous, as a Christian Fundamentalist who coined the idea of [Omphalos (theology)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omphalos_(theology)).[[146]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-152)
* [Asa Gray](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asa_Gray) (1810–1888): His *Gray's Manual* remains a pivotal work in botany. His [*Darwiniana*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darwiniana) has sections titled "Natural selection not inconsistent with Natural theology", "Evolution and theology", and "Evolutionary teleology." The preface indicates his adherence to the [Nicene Creed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicene_Creed) in concerning these religious issues.[[147]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-153)
* [Francesco Faà di Bruno](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francesco_Fa%C3%A0_di_Bruno) (1825—1888): Italian mathematician mostly linked to [Turin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turin). He is known for [Faà di Bruno's formula](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fa%C3%A0_di_Bruno%27s_formula) and being a spiritual writer beatified in 1988.[[148]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-154)
* [Georg Friedrich Bernhard Riemann](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georg_Friedrich_Bernhard_Riemann) (1826–1866): The son of a pastor, [[note 7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-155) he entered the [University of Göttingen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_G%C3%B6ttingen) at the age of 19, originally to study [philology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philology) and [theology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theology) in order to become a pastor and help with his family's finances. Changed to mathematics upon the suggestion of [Gauss](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_Friedrich_Gauss).[[149]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-156) He made lasting contributions to mathematical analysis, number theory, and differential geometry, some of them enabling the later development of general relativity.
* [Julian Tenison Woods](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julian_Tenison_Woods) (1832–1889): Co-founder of the [Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sisters_of_St_Joseph_of_the_Sacred_Heart) who won a [Clarke Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clarke_Medal) shortly before death. A picture from [Waverley Cemetery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waverley_Cemetery), where he's buried, is shown.[[150]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-157)
* [James Prescott Joule](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Prescott_Joule) (1818–1889): He established that the various forms of energy such as mechanical, electrical, and heat were all basically the same and can be converted to one another. This helped develop the [first law of thermodynamics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_law_of_thermodynamics) and correspondingly the [law of conservation of energy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_of_conservation_of_energy). The unit of energy, [Joule](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joule), was named after him.[[151]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-158)
* [Heinrich Hertz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heinrich_Hertz) (1857–1894): A German physicist known for electromagnetic radiation and photoelectric effect. The scientific unit of frequency, [hertz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hertz), is named in his honor. He was a Lutheran all his life.[[152]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-159)
* [James Dwight Dana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Dwight_Dana) (1813–1895): A geologist, mineralogist, and zoologist. He received the Copley Medal, [Wollaston Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wollaston_Medal), and the [Clarke Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clarke_Medal). He also wrote a book titled *Science and the Bible* and his faith has been described as "both orthodox and intense."[[153]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-160)
* [Louis Pasteur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Pasteur) (1822–1895): Inventor of the [pasteurization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pasteurization) method, a French chemist and microbiologist. He also solved the mysteries of rabies, anthrax, chicken cholera, and silkworm diseases, and contributed to the development of the first vaccines.[[154]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-161)
* [John William Dawson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_William_Dawson) (1820–1899), Canadian geologist who was the first President of the [Royal Society of Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Society_of_Canada) and served as President of both the [British](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Association_for_the_Advancement_of_Science) and the [American Association for the Advancement of Science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Association_for_the_Advancement_of_Science). A presbyterian, he spoke against Darwin's theory and came to write *The Origin of the World, According to Revelation and Science* (1877) where he put together his theological and scientific views.[[155]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-162)
* [George Jackson Mivart](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._George_Jackson_Mivart) (1827–1900): Fellow of the [Zoological Society of London](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zoological_Society_of_London) who did notable work on [Insectivora](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insectivora) and became involved in controversies with [Charles Darwin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Darwin). He was also a convert to Catholicism who taught at the [Catholic University of Leuven](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_University_of_Leuven_(1834%E2%80%931968)) and received a Doctor of Philosophy from [Pope Pius IX](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pope_Pius_IX) in 1876, However his later works were considered unorthodox and led to his excommunication by [Cardinal Vaughan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbert_Vaughan).[[156]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-163)Also the end of the [Catholic Encyclopedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_Encyclopedia) article on Hell mentions him.[[157]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-164)
* [Armand David](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armand_David) (1826–1900): Catholic missionary to China and member of the [Lazarists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lazarists) who considered his religious duties to be his principal concern. He was also a botanist with the author abbreviation *David* and as a zoologist he described several species new to the West.[[158]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-165)

## 1901–2000 A.D. (20th century)[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science&action=edit&section=8)]

During the previous century, the practice of science became professionalized and institutionalized in ways that continued through the 20th century. As the role of scientific knowledge grew in society, it became incorporated with many aspects of the functioning of nation-states.

* [George Stokes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Gabriel_Stokes) (1819–1903): A minister's son, he wrote a book on [Natural Theology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_Theology). He was also one of the [Presidents of the Royal Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidents_of_the_Royal_Society) and made contributions to [Fluid dynamics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluid_dynamics).[[159]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-166)[[160]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-167)
* [George Salmon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Salmon) (1819–1904): He won the Copley Medal for his mathematical works. In theology his book *An Historical Introduction to the Study of the Books of the New Testament* was widely read and he wrote rebuttals to[John Henry Newman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Henry_Newman)'s tracts.[[161]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-168)
* [Henry Baker Tristram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Baker_Tristram) (1822–1906): A founding member of the [British Ornithologists' Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Ornithologists%27_Union). His publications included *The Natural History of the Bible* (1867) and *The Fauna and Flora of Palestine* (1884).[[162]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-169)
* [Enoch Fitch Burr](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enoch_Fitch_Burr) (1818–1907): Astronomer and Congregational Church pastor who lectured extensively on the relationship between science and religion. He also wrote *Ecce Coelum: or Parish Astronomy* in 1867. He once stated that "an undevout astronomer is mad" and held a strong belief in [extraterrestrial life](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extraterrestrial_life).[[163]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-170)[[164]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-171)
* [Lord Kelvin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Thomson,_1st_Baron_Kelvin) (1824–1907): He gave a famous address to the [Christian Evidence Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_Evidence_Society). In science he won the Copley Medal, the [Royal Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Medal), and was important in [Thermodynamics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_thermodynamics,_statistical_mechanics,_and_random_processes).[[165]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-172)
* [Pierre Duhem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre_Duhem) (1861–1916): He worked on [Thermodynamic potentials](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thermodynamic_potentials) and wrote histories advocating that the Roman Catholic Church helped advance science.[[166]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-173)[[167]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-174)
* [Georg Cantor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georg_Cantor) (1845–1918): [Lutheran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lutheranism) who wrote on religious topics and had an interest in Medieval [theology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theology). Revolutionized the mathematical notion of [infinity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infinity#Set_theory) by the introduction of set theory.[[168]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-175)
* [Lord Rayleigh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_William_Strutt,_3rd_Baron_Rayleigh) (1842–1919): English physicist who, with William Ramsay, discovered argon, an achievement for which he earned the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1904. He also discovered the phenomenon now called Rayleigh scattering, explaining why the sky is blue, and predicted the existence of the surface waves now known as Rayleigh waves.[[169]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-176)
* [Henrietta Swan Leavitt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henrietta_Swan_Leavitt) (1868–1921): A minister's daughter and noted astronomer who was the head of [Photometry (astronomy)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Photometry_(astronomy)) at Harvard. A practicing [Congregationalist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congregationalist), Leavitt was the descendant of early [Massachusetts Bay Colony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massachusetts_Bay_Colony) [Puritan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puritan) [settlers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Leavitt).[[170]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-177)
* [James Britten](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Britten) (1846–1924): Botanist who was heavily involved in the [Catholic Truth Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_Truth_Society).[[171]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-178)[[172]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-179)
* [Charles Doolittle Walcott](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Doolittle_Walcott) (1850–1927): Walcott was a paleontologist, most notable for his discovery of the [Burgess Shale](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burgess_Shale) of British Columbia. The late [Stephen Jay Gould](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_Jay_Gould) said that Walcott, "discoverer of the Burgess Shale fossils, was a convinced Darwinian and an equally firm Christian, who believed that God had ordained natural selection to construct a history of life according to His plans and purposes."[[173]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-180)
* [Johannes Reinke](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes_Reinke) (1849–1931), German phycologist and naturalist who founded the *German Botanical Society*. An opposer of Darwinism and the secularization of science, he wrote *Kritik der Abstammungslehre* (Critique of the theory of evolution), (1920), and *Naturwissenschaft, Weltanschauung, Religion*, (Science, philosophy, religion), (1923). He was a devout Lutheran.[[174]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-181)
* [Pierre Teilhard de Chardin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre_Teilhard_de_Chardin), 1881-1955, French Jesuit paleontologist, co-discoverer of the [Peking Man](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peking_Man), noted for his work on evolutionary theory and Christianity. He postulated the [Omega Point](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omega_Point) as the end-goal of Evolution and he is widely regarded as one of the most important Catholic theologians of the 20th century.
* [Dmitri Egorov](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dmitri_Egorov) (1869–1931): Russian mathematician who made significant contributions to the broader areas of differential geometry. He was an [Imiaslavie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imiaslavie) who defended religion during the Soviet era. In 1930 the Soviets arrested and imprisoned him as a "religious sectarian." He died of a hunger strike in protest.[[175]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-182)
* [William Williams Keen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Williams_Keen) (1837–1932), first [brain surgeon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brain_surgeon) in the United States, and a prominent [surgical pathologist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surgical_pathology) who served as President of the [American Medical Association](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Medical_Association). He also wrote *I believe in God and in evolution*.[[176]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-183)
* [Ronald Ross](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ronald_Ross) (1857–1932): Ross was a British doctor who received the [Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_for_Physiology_or_Medicine) in 1902 for his work on [malaria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaria). He was a believer in God and most likely an Anglican.[[177]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-184)
* [Mihajlo Pupin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mihajlo_Pupin) (1858–1935): Serbian-American physicist, chemist, and inventor. He won the [Pulitzer Prize for Biography or Autobiography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pulitzer_Prize_for_Biography_or_Autobiography) in 1924. His *The New Reformation: From Physical to Spiritual Realities* concerns religion and spirituality. He also wrote the foreword to [Science & Religion: A Symposium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_%26_Religion:_A_Symposium).[[178]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-185)
* [Hugo Obermaier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugo_Obermaier), 1877-1946, Germand paleontologist and Catholic priest, one of the foremost experts of his time in Prehistoric art.
* [Ernest Rutherford](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernest_Rutherford) (1871–1937): New Zealand-born British physicist who became known as the father of [nuclear physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_physics). [Encyclopædia Britannica](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Encyclop%C3%A6dia_Britannica) considers him to be the greatest experimentalist since [Michael Faraday](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Faraday)(1791–1867). After his death in 1937, he was honoured by being interred with the greatest scientists of the United Kingdom, near Sir Isaac Newton's tomb in Westminster Abbey.[[179]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-186)[[180]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-187)
* [Pavel Florensky](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pavel_Florensky) (1882–1937): [Russian Orthodox](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Orthodox_Church) priest who wrote a book on [Dielectrics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dielectric) and wrote of [imaginary numbers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imaginary_numbers) having a relationship to the Kingdom of God.[[181]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-188)
* [Guglielmo Marconi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guglielmo_Marconi) (1874–1937): Guglielmo Marconi was an Italian inventor, known for his pioneering work on long distance [radio transmission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radio_transmission) and for his development of [Marconi's law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marconi%27s_law) and a [radio telegraph](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radio_telegraph) system. Marconi is often credited as the [inventor of radio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inventor_of_radio), and he shared the 1909 [Nobel Prize in Physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_in_Physics). Marconi was baptized as Catholic[[182]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-189) and personally introduced in 1931 the first radio broadcast of a Pope, [Pius XI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pope_Pius_XI), announcing at the microphone: "With the help of God, who places so many mysterious forces of nature at man's disposal, I have been able to prepare this instrument which will give to the faithful of the entire world the joy of listening to the voice of the Holy Father".[[183]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-190)
* [Agnes Giberne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agnes_Giberne) (1845–1939): She wrote for the [Religious Tract Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religious_Tract_Society) and was a founding member of the [British Astronomical Association](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Astronomical_Association). Her book *Sun, Moon and Stars* references the Bible while discussing science.[[184]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-191)
* [J. J. Thomson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._J._Thomson) (1856–1940): J.J. Thompson, or Sir Joseph John "J. J." Thomson, was a British physicist who discovered electrons and isotopes. He won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1906 and was President of the Royal Society from 1915 to 1920. Thompson is described as "a regular communicant in the Anglican Church. In addition, he showed an active interest in the Trinity Mission at Camberwell. With respect to his private devotional life, J. J. would invariably practice kneeling for daily prayer, and read his Bible before retiring each night."[[185]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-192)
* [Eberhard Dennert](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eberhard_Dennert) (1861–1942), German naturalist and botanist who founded the *Kepler Union*, a group of German intellectuals who strongly opposed [Haeckel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernst_Haeckel)'s *Monist League* and Darwin's theory.[[186]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-193) A Lutheran, he wrote*Vom Sterbelager des Darwinismus*, which had an authorized English translation under the name [*At The Deathbed of Darwinism*](http://www.gutenberg.org/files/21019/21019-h/21019-h.htm) (1904).
* [William Henry Bragg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Henry_Bragg) (1862–1942): Sir Bragg was a [British](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) [physicist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physicist), [chemist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemist), and [mathematician](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematician) who uniquely shared a Nobel Prize with his son [William Lawrence Bragg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Lawrence_Bragg) the 1915 [Nobel Prize in Physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_in_Physics): "for their services in the analysis of crystal structure by means of X-rays". Bragg was Anglican and had a license to preach at his local church.[[187]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-194)
* [George Washington Carver](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Washington_Carver) (1864–1943): George Washington Carver was an American [scientist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientist), [botanist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Botanist), [educator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Educator), and [inventor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inventor). Carver believed he could have faith both in God and science and integrated them into his life. He testified on many occasions that his faith in [Jesus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus) was the only mechanism by which he could effectively pursue and perform the art of science.[[188]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-195)
* [Arthur Eddington](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Eddington) (1882–1944): Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington was a British astrophysicist of the early 20th century. He was also a philosopher of science and a popularizer of science. The [Eddington limit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eddington_limit), the natural limit to the luminosity of stars, or the radiation generated by accretion onto a compact object, is named in his honor. He is famous for his work regarding the [theory of relativity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theory_of_relativity). Eddington was a lifelong Quaker, and gave the [Gifford Lectures](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gifford_Lectures) in 1927.[[189]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-196)
* [Alexis Carrel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexis_Carrel) (1873–1944): French surgeon and biologist who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1912 for pioneering vascular suturing techniques.[[190]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-197)
* [Charles Glover Barkla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Glover_Barkla) (1877–1944): British physicist, and the winner of the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1917 for his work in X-ray spectroscopy and related areas in the study of X-rays (Roentgen rays).[[191]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-198)
* [John Ambrose Fleming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Ambrose_Fleming) (1849–1945): In science he is noted for the [Right-hand rule](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right-hand_rule) and work on [vacuum tubes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vacuum_tube). He also won the [Hughes Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hughes_Medal). In religious activities he was President of the [Victoria Institute](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_Institute), and preached at [St Martin-in-the-Fields](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Martin-in-the-Fields).[[192]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-199)[[193]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-200)
* [Max Planck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Max_Planck) (1858–1947): He won the 1918 [Nobel Prize in Physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_in_Physics) and is considered the founder of [Quantum mechanics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum_mechanics). He had been raised an observant Lutheran and was an elder in his church from 1920 to his death. In 1937 he delivered the lecture, "Religion and Natural Science", stating that both religion and science require a belief in God.[[note 8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-201)[[194]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-202)
* [Philipp Lenard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philipp_Lenard) (1862–1947): German physicist and the winner of the [Nobel Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize) in Physics in 1905 for his research on cathode rays and the discovery of many of their properties. He was also an active proponent of the [Nazi ideology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_ideology).[[195]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-203)[[196]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-204)
* [Edward Arthur Milne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Arthur_Milne) (1896–1950): British astrophysicist and mathematicians who proposed the [Milne model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milne_model) and had a [Moon crater named for him](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milne_(crater)). In addition he won several awards including the [Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gold_Medal_of_the_Royal_Astronomical_Society). His last book was *Modern Cosmology and the Christian Idea of God.*[[197]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-205)
* [Robert Millikan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Millikan) (1868–1953): The second son of Reverend Silas Franklin Millikan, he wrote about the reconciliation of science and religion in books like *Evolution in Science and Religion.* He won the [1923 Nobel Prize in Physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_in_Physics#1920s).[[198]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-206)
* [Charles Stine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Stine) (1882–1954): The son of a minister who was VP of [DuPont](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DuPont). In religion he wrote *A Chemist and His Bible* and as a chemist he won the [Perkin Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perkin_Medal).[[199]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-207)
* [E. T. Whittaker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E._T._Whittaker) (1873–1956): Converted to Catholicism in 1930 and member of the [Pontifical Academy of Sciences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pontifical_Academy_of_Sciences). His 1946 Donnellan Lecture was entitled on *Space and Spirit. Theories of the Universe and the Arguments for the Existence of God.* He also received the Copley Medal and had written on [Mathematical physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematical_physics) before conversion.[[200]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-208)
* [Johannes Stark](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes_Stark) (1874–1957): German physicist who was closely involved with the [Deutsche Physik](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche_Physik) movement under the [Nazi regime](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_regime). He won the [Nobel Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize) in Physics in 1919 for his "discovery of the Doppler effect in canal rays and the splitting of spectral lines in electric fields" (the latter is known as the Stark effect).[[201]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-209)[[202]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-210)
* [Milutin Milanković](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milutin_Milankovi%C4%87) (1879–1958): Serbian geophysicist noted for [Milankovitch cycles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milankovitch_cycles) and the [Revised Julian calendar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revised_Julian_calendar) some Orthodox churches use.[[203]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-211)[[204]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-Shields-212)
* [Max von Laue](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Max_von_Laue) (1879–1960): German experimental physicist. A practising Christian, he asked that his epitaph read that he died trusting firmly in [God's mercy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/God%27s_mercy). He won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1914 for his discovery of the[diffraction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diffraction) of [X-rays](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X-rays) by crystals.[[205]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-213)[[206]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-214)[[207]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-215)
* [Arthur Compton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Compton) (1892–1962): He won a [Nobel Prize in Physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_in_Physics). He also was a deacon in the Baptist Church and wrote an article in *Christianity Takes a Stand* that supported the controversial idea of the United States maintaining the peace through a nuclear-armed air force.[[208]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-216)[[209]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-217)
* [Ronald Fisher](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ronald_Fisher) (1890–1962): English statistician, evolutionary biologist and geneticist. He preached sermons and published articles in church magazines.[[210]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-218)
* [Victor Francis Hess](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victor_Francis_Hess) (1883–1964): Austrian-American physicist who won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1936 for the discovery of cosmic rays.[[211]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-219)[[212]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-220) He wrote on the topic of science and religion in his article *"My Faith"*.[[213]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-221)
* [Georges Lemaître](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georges_Lema%C3%AEtre) (1894–1966): Roman Catholic [priest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Priesthood_(Catholic_Church)) who was first to propose the [Big Bang](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Big_Bang) theory.[[214]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-222)
* [Lise Meitner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lise_Meitner) (1878–1968): Austrian, later Swedish, physicist who worked on radioactivity and nuclear physics. Meitner was part of the team that discovered nuclear fission, an achievement for which her colleague [Otto Hahn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Otto_Hahn)was awarded the Nobel Prize. She was born into a Jewish family and converted to [Lutheranism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lutheranism) as an adult.[[215]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-223)
* [John Boyd Orr](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Boyd_Orr) (1880–1971): Sir John Boyd Orr from 1935 to 1949, was a Scottish doctor and biologist who received the [Nobel Peace Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Peace_Prize) for his scientific research into [nutrition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nutrition) and his work as the first Director-General of the [United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Food_and_Agriculture_Organization). He was the co-founder and the first President (1960–1971) of the [World Academy of Art and Science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Academy_of_Art_and_Science). In Orr's early education, the school he attended gave him a good knowledge of the Bible, which stayed with him for the rest of his life.[[216]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-224) For example, Orr concluded his 1949 acceptance speech Nobel Prize with the discussion of war and religion: "Let the churches which believe in the eternal and unchangeable truth proclaimed by Jesus of Nazareth redouble their efforts for peace so that we in our day may see the beginning of the building of the new and better world which our children shall inherit."[[217]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-225)
* [Kathleen Lonsdale](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kathleen_Lonsdale) (1903-1971), notable Irish crystallographer, the first woman tenured professor at University College London, first woman president of the International Union of Crystallography, and first woman president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. She converted to Quakerism and was an active [Christian pacifist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_pacifist). She was the First secretary of the Churches' Council of Healing and delivered a [Swarthmore Lecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swarthmore_Lecture).
* [Neil Kensington Adam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neil_Kensington_Adam) (1891–1973) - British chemist who wrote the article *A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST'S APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF NATURAL SCIENCE*.[[218]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-226)[[219]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-227)
* [David Lack](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Lack) (1910–1973): Director of the Edward Grey Institute of Field [Ornithology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ornithology) and convert who wrote *Evolutionary Theory and Christian Belief* in 1957. He is in part known for his study of the genus Euplectes.[[220]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-228)
* [Clyde Cowan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clyde_Cowan) (1919–1974): American physicist, the co-discoverer of the [neutrino](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neutrino) along with Frederick Reines. The discovery was made in 1956 in the neutrino experiment. Frederick Reines received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1995 in both their names.[[221]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-229)
* [Charles Coulson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Coulson) (1910–1974): [Methodist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Methodist) who wrote *Science and Christian Belief* in 1955. In 1970 he won the [Davy Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Davy_Medal).[[222]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-230)
* [George R. Price](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_R._Price) (1922–1975): An American population geneticist who while a strong atheist converted to Christianity. He went on to write commentaries on the New Testament and dedicated portions of his life to helping the poor.[[223]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-231)
* [Theodosius Dobzhansky](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theodosius_Dobzhansky) (1900–1975): [Russian Orthodox](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Orthodox_Church) geneticist who criticized young Earth creationism in an essay, "[Nothing in Biology Makes Sense Except in the Light of Evolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nothing_in_Biology_Makes_Sense_Except_in_the_Light_of_Evolution)," and argued that science and faith did not conflict.[[224]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-232)[[225]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-233)
* [Werner Heisenberg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Werner_Heisenberg) (1901–1976): German [theoretical physicist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theoretical_physicist) who made significant contributions to [quantum mechanics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum_mechanics), [nuclear physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_physics) and [quantum field theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum_field_theory). He was a practising Lutheran.[[226]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-234)[[227]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-235)
* [Michael Polanyi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Polanyi) (1891–1976): He was born Jewish, but became a Christian. In 1926 he was appointed to a Chemistry chair in Berlin, but in 1933 when Hitler came to power he accepted a Chemistry chair (and then in 1948 a Social Sciences chair) at the [University of Manchester](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Manchester). In 1946 he wrote *Science, Faith, and Society* [ISBN 0-226-67290-5](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/0226672905).[[228]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-236)
* [Wernher von Braun](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wernher_von_Braun) (1912–1977): Braun was "one of the most important rocket developers and champions of space exploration during the period between the 1930s and the 1970s."[[229]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-237) He was a Lutheran who as a youth and young man had little interest in religion. But as an adult he developed a firm belief in the Lord and in an the afterlife. He was pleased to have opportunities to speak to peers (and anybody else who would listen) about his faith and Biblical beliefs.[[230]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-238)
* [Kurt Gödel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurt_G%C3%B6del) (1906–1978): An Austrian mathematician, logician, and philosopher, Godel is known for what are called [Gödel's incompleteness theorems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G%C3%B6del%27s_incompleteness_theorems), [Gödel's completeness theorem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G%C3%B6del%27s_completeness_theorem), among other things. Godel was baptized Lutheran, and remained a believer in God his whole life.[[231]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-239) He believed firmly in an afterlife, stating: "Of course this supposes that there are many relationships which today's science and received wisdom haven't any inkling of. But I am convinced of this [the afterlife], independently of any theology." It is "possible today to perceive, by pure reasoning" that it "is entirely consistent with known facts." "If the world is rationally constructed and has meaning, then there must be such a thing [as an afterlife]."[[232]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-240) He also developed [Gödel's ontological proof](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G%C3%B6del%27s_ontological_proof) for the existence of God, which was published after his death.
* [Pascual Jordan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pascual_Jordan) (1902–1980): German theoretical and mathematical [physicist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physicist) who made significant contributions to [quantum mechanics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum_mechanics) and [quantum field theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum_field_theory). He contributed much to the mathematical form of [matrix mechanics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matrix_mechanics), and developed [canonical anticommutation relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum_field_theory) for [fermions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fermion).[[233]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-241)[[234]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-242)
* [Peter Stoner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Stoner) (1888–1980): A co-founder of the [American Scientific Affiliation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Scientific_Affiliation) who wrote *Science Speaks*.[[235]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-243)[[236]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-244)
* [Henry Eyring](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Eyring_(chemist)) (1901–1981): American chemist known for developing the [Eyring equation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eyring_equation). Also a [Latter-Day Saint](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Church_of_Jesus_Christ_of_Latter-day_Saints) whose interactions with LDS President [Joseph Fielding Smith](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Fielding_Smith) on science and faith are a part of LDS history.[[237]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-245)[[238]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-246)
* [Mary Kenneth Keller](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Kenneth_Keller) (1914–1985): American nun who was the first woman to earn a PhD in Computer Science in the US.[[239]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-247)
* [Sewall Wright](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sewall_Wright) (1889–1988): American geneticist known for his influential work on evolutionary theory and also for his work on path analysis. He was a practising Unitarian.[[240]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-248)
* [William G. Pollard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_G._Pollard) (1911–1989): Anglican priest who wrote [*Physicist and Christian*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physicist_and_Christian). In addition he worked on the [Manhattan Project](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manhattan_Project) and for years served as the executive director of [Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oak_Ridge_Associated_Universities).[[241]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-249)
* [Frederick Rossini](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick_Rossini) (1899–1990): An American noted for his work in [chemical thermodynamics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemical_thermodynamics). In science he received the [Priestley Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Priestley_Medal) and the [National Medal of Science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Medal_of_Science). An example of the second medal is pictured. As a Catholic he received the [Laetare Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laetare_Medal) of the [University of Notre Dame](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Notre_Dame). He was dean of the College of Science at Notre Dame from 1960 to 1971, a position he may have taken partly due to his faith.[[242]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-250)[[243]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-251)
* [Aldert van der Ziel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aldert_van_der_Ziel) (1910–1991): He researched [Flicker noise](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flicker_noise) and has the [Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Institute_of_Electrical_and_Electronics_Engineers) named an award for him. He also was a conservative Lutheran who wrote *The Natural Sciences and the Christian Message.*[[244]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-252)
* [Jérôme Lejeune](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J%C3%A9r%C3%B4me_Lejeune) (1926–1994): French pediatrician and geneticist known for research into [chromosome abnormalities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chromosome_abnormality), particularly [Down syndrome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Down_syndrome). He was the first President of the [Pontifical Academy for Life](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pontifical_Academy_for_Life) and has been named a "Servant of God."[[245]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-253)[[246]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-254)
* [Alonzo Church](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alonzo_Church) (1903–1995): American mathematician and logician who made major contributions to mathematical logic and the foundations of theoretical computer science. He was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church.[[247]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-255)
* [Ernest Walton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernest_Walton) (1903–1995): Irish physicist who won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1951 for his work with John Cockcroft with "atom-smashing" experiments done at Cambridge University in the early 1930s, and so became the first person in history to artificially split the atom, thus ushering the nuclear age. He spoke on science and faith topics.[[248]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-256)
* [Nevill Francis Mott](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nevill_Francis_Mott) (1905–1996): Mott, an Anglican, was a Nobel Prize-winning physicist known for explaining the effect of light on a photographic emulsion.[[249]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-257)
* [Mary Celine Fasenmyer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Celine_Fasenmyer) (1906–1996): Member of the [Sisters of Mercy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sisters_of_Mercy) known for [Sister Celine's polynomials](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sister_Celine%27s_polynomials). Her work was also important to [WZ Theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilf%E2%80%93Zeilberger_pair).[[250]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-258)
* [John Eccles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Eccles_(neurophysiologist)) (1903–1997): A Nobel laureate and neurophysiologist who was a devout theist and a practicing Catholic.[[251]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-259)
* [Derek Barton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Derek_Barton) (1918–1998): Barton was a [British](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) [organic chemist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organic_chemist) who in 1969 shared the [Nobel Prize in Chemistry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_in_Chemistry) for "contributions to the development of the concept of conformation and its application in chemistry." Barton, a Christian, most likely was an Anglican.[[252]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-260)
* [Arthur Leonard Schawlow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Leonard_Schawlow) (1921–1999): Arthur Shawlow was an American [physicist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physicist) who is best remembered for his work on [lasers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lasers), for which he shared the 1981 [Nobel Prize in Physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_in_Physics). Shawlow was a "fairy Orthodox Protestant."[[253]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-261) In an interview, he commented regarding God: "I find a need for God in the universe and in my own life."[[254]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-262)
* [Carlos Chagas Filho](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carlos_Chagas_Filho) (1910–2000): Neuroscientist who headed the [Pontifical Academy of Sciences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pontifical_Academy_of_Sciences) for 16 years. He studied the [Shroud of Turin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shroud_of_Turin) and his *"the Origin of the Universe", "the Origin of Life", and "the Origin of Man"*involved an understanding between Catholicism and Science. He was from [Rio de Janeiro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rio_de_Janeiro).[[255]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-263)

## 2001–today (21st century)[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science&action=edit&section=9)]

Interest in the relationship between science and religion has increased in recent decades due to continued controversies and recognition from awards like the Templeton Prize.

* [Sir Robert Boyd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Boyd_(physicist)) (1922–2004): A pioneer in British space science who was Vice President of the [Royal Astronomical Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Astronomical_Society). He lectured on faith being a founder of the "Research Scientists' Christian Fellowship" and an important member of its predecessor [Christians in Science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christians_in_Science).[[256]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-264)
* [Alberto Dou Mas de Xaxàs](https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q8193470), 1915-2009, Spanish/Catalan Jesuit priest and one of the foremost mathematicians of his country. He was a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences and a Professor of Mathematics at Universidad Complutense de Madrid and he was Rector of Universidad de Deusto from 1974 to 1977.
* [Richard Smalley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Smalley) (1943–2005): A Nobel laureate in Chemistry known for [buckyballs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bucky_ball). In his last years he renewed an interest in Christianity and supported [Old Earth Creationism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Earth_Creationism)
* [Mariano Artigas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mariano_Artigas) (1938–2006): He had doctorates in both physics and philosophy. He belonged to the European Association for the Study of Science and Theology and also received a grant from the Templeton Foundation for his work in the area of science and religion.[[257]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-265)
* [J. Laurence Kulp](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._Laurence_Kulp) (1921–2006): [Plymouth Brethren](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plymouth_Brethren) member who led major studies on the effects of [nuclear fallout](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_fallout) and [acid rain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acid_rain). He was a prominent advocate in [American Scientific Affiliation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Scientific_Affiliation) circles in favor of an [Old Earth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Age_of_the_Earth)and against [flood geology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flood_geology).[[258]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-266)[[259]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-267)[[260]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-268)[[261]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-Numbers_624_pages-269)
* [Arthur Peacocke](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Peacocke) (1924–2006): Anglican priest and [biochemist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biochemist), his ideas may have influenced Anglican and [Lutheran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lutheranism) views of evolution. Winner of the 2001 [Templeton Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Templeton_Prize)[[262]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-270)
* [John Billings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Billings) (1918–2007): Australian physician who developed the [Billings ovulation method](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Billings_ovulation_method) of [Natural family planning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_family_planning). In 1969, Billings was made a Knight Commander of the [Order of St. Gregory the Great](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_St._Gregory_the_Great) (KCSG) by[Pope Paul VI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pope_Paul_VI).[[263]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-271)
* [Russell L. Mixter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russell_L._Mixter) (1906–2007): Noted for leading the [American Scientific Affiliation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Scientific_Affiliation) (ASA) away from anti-evolutionism, and for his advocacy of [progressive creationism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progressive_creationism).[[261]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-Numbers_624_pages-269)[[264]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-272)
* [C. F. von Weizsäcker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_Friedrich_von_Weizs%C3%A4cker) (1912–2007): German nuclear physicist who is the co-discoverer of the [Bethe-Weizsäcker formula](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bethe-Weizs%C3%A4cker_formula). His *The Relevance of Science: Creation and Cosmogony* concerned Christian and moral impacts of science. He headed the [Max Planck Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Max_Planck_Society) from 1970 to 1980. After that he retired to be a Christian pacifist.[[265]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-273)
* [John Archibald Wheeler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Archibald_Wheeler) (1911–2008): American theoretical physicist who was largely responsible for reviving interest in general relativity in the United States after World War II. One of the later collaborators of [Albert Einstein](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_Einstein), he tried to achieve Einstein's vision of a [unified field theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unified_field_theory). He is also known for popularizing the term [black hole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_hole), and for coining the term [wormhole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wormhole). He was a lifelong Unitarian.[[266]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-274)[[267]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-275)
* [Stanley Jaki](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanley_Jaki) (1924–2009) [Benedictine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benedictine) priest and Distinguished Professor of Physics at Seton Hall University, New Jersey, who won a Templeton Prize and advocated the idea modern science could only have arisen in a Christian society.[[268]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-276)
* [Nicola Cabibbo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicola_Cabibbo) (1935–2010): Italian physicist, best known for his work on the [weak interaction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weak_interaction). He was also the president of the [Italian National Institute of Nuclear Physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Istituto_Nazionale_di_Fisica_Nucleare) from 1983 to 1992, and from 1993 until his death he was the president of the [Pontifical Academy of Sciences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pontifical_Academy_of_Sciences).
* [Allan Sandage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allan_Sandage) (1926–2010): An astronomer who did not really study Christianity until after age forty. He wrote the article *A Scientist Reflects on Religious Belief* and made discoveries concerning the [Cigar Galaxy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cigar_Galaxy).[[269]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-277)[[270]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-278)[[271]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-279)[[272]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-280)
* [Ernan McMullin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernan_McMullin) (1924–2011): Ordained in 1949 as a [catholic priest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_priest), McMullin was a [philosopher of science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosopher_of_science) who taught at the [University of Notre Dame](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Notre_Dame). McMullin wrote on the relationship between cosmology and theology, the role of values in understanding science, and the impact of science on Western religious thought, in books such as *Newton on Matter and Activity* (1978) and *The Inference that Makes Science* (1992). He was also an expert on the life of [Galileo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galileo).[[273]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-281) McMullin also opposed [intelligent design](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligent_design) and defended [theistic evolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theistic_evolution).[[274]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-282)
* [Joseph Murray](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Murray) (1919–2012): A Catholic surgeon who pioneered transplant surgery. He won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1990.[[275]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-283)
* [Ian Barbour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ian_Barbour) (1923–2013): Physicist who wrote *Christianity and the Scientists* in 1960, and *When Science Meets Religion* [ISBN 0-06-060381-X](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/006060381X) in 2000.[[276]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-284)
* [Charles H. Townes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_H._Townes) (1915-2015): In 1964 he won the [Nobel Prize in Physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_in_Physics) and in 1966 he wrote *The Convergence of Science and Religion*.[[277]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-285)[[278]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-286)

## Living[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science&action=edit&section=10)]

This section concerns significant Christian thinkers in science who are alive today. Those who lead organizations of Christians in science or who write works concerning how Christians of today respond to science. An article published by [*The University of Chicago Chronicle*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_University_of_Chicago) stated that 60% of [physicians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physician) in the United States describe themselves as Protestant or Catholic.[[279]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-Physicians-287)

### Biomedical Sciences[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science&action=edit&section=11)]

* [Eben Alexander](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eben_Alexander_(author)) (born 1953): American, Harvard-educated neurosurgeon best known for his book, "Proof of Heaven", in which he describes his 2008 near death experience.[[280]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-288) In a recent interview, Dr Alexander said: "It's time for brain science, mind science, physics, cosmology, to move from kindergarten up into first grade and realize we will never truly understand consciousness with that simplistic materialist mindset."[[281]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-289)
* [Werner Arber](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Werner_Arber) (born 1929): Werner Arber is a Swiss microbiologist and geneticist. Along with American researchers Hamilton Smith and Daniel Nathans, Werner Arber shared the 1978 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for the discovery of restriction endonucleases. In 2011, Pope Benedict XVI appointed Arber as President of the Pontifical Academy—the first Protestant to hold that position.[[282]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-290)
* [Robert T. Bakker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_T._Bakker) (born 1945): Paleontologist who was a figure in the "[dinosaur Renaissance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dinosaur_Renaissance)" and known for the theory some dinosaurs were [Warm-blooded](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warm-blooded). He is also a Pentecostal preacher who advocates [theistic evolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theistic_evolution) and has written on religion.[[283]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-291)[[284]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-292)
* [R. J. Berry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._J._Berry) (born 1934): He is a former president of both the [Linnean Society of London](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linnean_Society_of_London) and the *Christians in Science* group. He also wrote *God and the Biologist: Personal Exploration of Science and Faith* (Apollos 1996)[ISBN 0-85111-446-6](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/0851114466) H taught at [University College London](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_College_London) for over 20 years.[[285]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-293)[[286]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-294)
* [Derek Burke](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Derek_Burke) (born 1930): British academic and molecular biologist. Formerly a vice-chancellor of the University of East Anglia, Professor Burke has been a specialist advisor to the House of Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology since 1985.
* [Ben Carson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ben_Carson) (born 1951): American neurosurgeon. He is credited with being the first surgeon to successfully separate conjoined twins joined at the head.[[287]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-295)
* [Alasdair Coles](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Alasdair_Coles&action=edit&redlink=1): Lecturer in neuroimmunology at Cambridge University and an honorary consultant neurologist to Addenbrooke’s and Hinchingbrooke Hospitals. He is involved in research into new treatments for multiple sclerosis. His amateur research interest, in the neurological basis for religious experience, came from managing a small cohort of patients with spiritual experiences due to temporal lobe epilepsy and he has given lectures on this subject at several universities. Coles was ordained in the Church of England in 2008 and is now a curate at St Andrews Church, Cambridge, alongside his medical and scientific work.[[288]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-296)
* [Francis Collins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Collins_(geneticist)) (born 1950): He is the current director of the [National Institutes of Health](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Institutes_of_Health) and former director of the US [National Human Genome Research Institute](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Human_Genome_Research_Institute). He has also written on religious matters in articles and the book *The Language of God: A Scientist Presents Evidence for Belief.*[[289]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-297)[[290]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-298)
* [Darrel R. Falk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darrel_R._Falk) (born 1946): Darrel Falk is an American biologist and the former president of the [BioLogos Foundation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BioLogos_Foundation).[[291]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-299)
* [Charles Foster](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_A._Foster) (born 1962): Charles Foster is a science writer on [natural history](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_history), [evolutionary biology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evolutionary_biology), and [theology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theology). A Fellow of [Green Templeton College, Oxford](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_Templeton_College,_Oxford), the [Royal Geographical Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Geographical_Society), and [the Linnean Society of London](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Linnean_Society_of_London),[[292]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-300) Foster has advocated [theistic evolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theistic_evolution) in his book, *The Selfless Gene* (2009).[[293]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-301)
* [John Gurdon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Gurdon) (born 1933): Sir John Bertrand Gurdon is a British developmental biologist. In 2012, he and Shinya Yamanaka were awarded the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for the discovery that mature cells can be converted to stem cells. In an interview with EWTN.com on the subject of working with the Vatican in dialogue, he says "I'm not a Roman Catholic. I'm a Christian, of the Church of England...I've never seen the Vatican before, so that's a new experience, and I'm grateful for it."[[294]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-302)
* [Brian Heap](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brian_Heap) (born 1935): Biologist who was [Master](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Master_(form_of_address)) of [St Edmund's College](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Edmund%27s_College,_Cambridge), [University of Cambridge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Cambridge) and was a founding member of the [International Society for Science and Religion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Society_for_Science_and_Religion).[[295]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-303)[[296]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-304)
* [William B. Hurlbut](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_B._Hurlbut): William Hurlbut is a physician and Consulting Professor at the Stanford Neuroscience Institute, [Stanford University Medical Center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanford_University_Medical_Center). In addition to teaching at Stanford, Hurlbut served for eight years on the[President's Council on Bioethics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President%27s_Council_on_Bioethics) and is nationally known for his advocacy of [Altered Nuclear Transfer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Altered_Nuclear_Transfer) (ANT).[[297]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-305)
* [Brian Kobilka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brian_Kobilka) (born 1955): He is an American Nobel Prize winner of Chemistry in 2012, and is professor in the departments of Molecular and Cellular Physiology at Stanford University School of Medicine. Kobilka attends the Catholic Community at Stanford, California.[[298]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-thecatholicspirit.com-306)
* [Denis Lamoureux](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denis_Lamoureux) (born 1954): Denis Lamoureux is an [evolutionary creationist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evolutionary_creationist) and holds a professorial chair of science and religion at [St. Joseph's College](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Joseph%27s_College,_Edmonton) at the [University of Alberta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Alberta), [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada)—the first of its kind in Canada, and with Phillip E. Johnson, Lamoureux co-authored *Darwinism Defeated? The Johnson-Lamoureux Debate on Biological Origins* (1999). Lamoureux has also written *Evolutionary Creation: A Christian Approach to Evolution*(2008).[[299]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-307)
* [Noella Marcellino](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noella_Marcellino) (born 1951): American Benedictine nun with a degree in microbiology. Her field of interests include fungi and the effects of decay and putrefaction.[[300]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-308)
* [Alister McGrath](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alister_McGrath) (born 1953): Prolific Anglican theologian who has written on the relationship between science and theology in [*A Scientific Theology*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Scientific_Theology). McGrath holds two doctorates from the [University of Oxford](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Oxford), a DPhil in Molecular Biophysics and a Doctor of Divinity in Theology. He has responded to the [new atheists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_atheists) in several books, i.e. [*The Dawkins Delusion?*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Dawkins_Delusion%3F). As of early 2014, McGrath will be the *New Andreas Idreos Professor of Science and Religion* at Oxford.[[301]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-309)
* [Kenneth R. Miller](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kenneth_R._Miller) (born 1948): Biology professor at [Brown University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown_University) who wrote *Finding Darwin's God* [ISBN 0-06-093049-7](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/0060930497).[[302]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-310)
* [Simon C. Morris](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simon_Conway_Morris) (born 1951): British paleontologist who made his reputation through study of the [Burgess Shale](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burgess_Shale) fossils. He was the co-winner of a [Charles Doolittle Walcott Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Doolittle_Walcott_Medal) and also won a [Lyell Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyell_Medal). He is active in the [Faraday Institute](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faraday_Institute) for study of science and religion and is also noted on discussions concerning the idea of [theistic evolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theistic_evolution).[[303]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-311)[[304]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-312)[[305]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-313)
* [William Newsome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Newsome) (born 1952): Bill Newsome is a [neuroscientist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neuroscientist) at [Stanford University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanford_University). A member of the [National Academy of Sciences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Academy_of_Sciences), Newsome is the co-chair of the [BRAIN Initiative](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BRAIN_Initiative), "a rapid planning effort for a ten-year assault on how the brain works."[[306]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-314) Newsome is also a Christian and has written about his faith: "When I discuss religion with my fellow scientists...I realize I am an oddity — a serious Christian and a respected scientist."[[307]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-315)
* [Martin Nowak](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Nowak) (born 1965): Evolutionary biologist and mathematician best known for evolutionary dynamics. He teaches at [Harvard University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_University), which is pictured in an old drawing.[[308]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-316)
* [Ghillean Prance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ghillean_Prance) (born 1937): Noted botanist involved in the [Eden Project](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eden_Project). He is also the current President of [Christians in Science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christians_in_Science).[[309]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-317)
* [Joan Roughgarden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joan_Roughgarden) (born 1946): An evolutionary biologist who has taught at Stanford University since 1972. She wrote the book Evolution and Christian Faith: Reflections of an Evolutionary Biologist.[[310]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-318)
* [Mary Higby Schweitzer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Higby_Schweitzer): paleontologist at North Carolina State University who believes strongly in the synergy of the Christian faith and the truth of empirical science.[[311]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-319)[[312]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-320)

### Chemistry[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science&action=edit&section=12)]

* [Gerhard Ertl](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerhard_Ertl) (born 1936): He is a 2007 Nobel Prize winner in Chemistry. He has said in an interview that "I believe in God. (...) I am a Christian and I try to live as a Christian (...) I read the Bible very often and I try to understand it."[[313]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-321)
* [Henry F. Schaefer, III](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_F._Schaefer,_III) (born 1944): He wrote *Science and Christianity: Conflict or Coherence?* [ISBN 0-9742975-0-X](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/097429750X) and is a signatory of [A Scientific Dissent From Darwinism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Scientific_Dissent_From_Darwinism). He was awarded the American Chemical Society Award in Pure Chemistry in 1979.[[314]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-322)
* [Brian Kobilka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brian_Kobilka) (born 1955): He is an American Nobel Prize winner of Chemistry in 2012, and is professor in the departments of Molecular and Cellular Physiology at Stanford University School of Medicine. Kobilka attends the Catholic Community at Stanford, Calif.[[298]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-thecatholicspirit.com-306)
* [Richard H. Smith Jr.](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Richard_H._Smith_Jr.&action=edit&redlink=1) (born 1945): Born to Lutheran parents, he converted to Presbyterianism (PCA) in early adulthood. A church elder, organic chemist, professor, and early researcher into the chemistry of both cancer and HIV-AIDS, he was named Maryland Chemist of the Year in 1995. He currently teaches Chemistry and other subjects at McDaniel College in Maryland.[[315]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-323)

### Physics and Astronomy[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science&action=edit&section=13)]

* [Peter Bussey](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Peter_Bussey&action=edit&redlink=1): British particle physicist and Emeritus Professor of Physics at the University of Glasgow. Educated at Cambridge University (MA, PhD, ScD), Doctor Bussey is involved in the search for the Higgs boson, and works at major international particle accelerators such as the Large Hadron Collider at CERN, DESY in Hamburg. He has given many lectures about issues concerning Christian faith and cosmology.
* [Antony Hewish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antony_Hewish) (born 1924): Antony Hewish is a British Radio Astronomer who won the [Nobel Prize for Physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_for_Physics) in 1974 (together with [Martin Ryle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Ryle)) for his work on the development of radio [aperture synthesis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aperture_synthesis) and its role in the discovery of [pulsars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pulsars). He was also awarded the [Eddington Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eddington_Medal) of the [Royal Astronomical Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Astronomical_Society) in 1969. Hewish is a Christian.[[316]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-324) Hewish also wrote in his introduction to [John Polkinghorne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Polkinghorne)'s 2009 [Questions of Truth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Questions_of_Truth), "The ghostly presence of virtual particles defies rational common sense and is non-intuitive for those unacquainted with physics. Religious belief in God, and Christian belief ... may seem strange to common-sense thinking. But when the most elementary physical things behave in this way, we should be prepared to accept that the deepest aspects of our existence go beyond our common-sense understanding."[[317]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-325)
* [Walter Thirring](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Thirring) (born 1927): Austrian physicist after whom the [Thirring model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirring_model) in [quantum field theory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum_field_theory) is named. He is the son of the physicist [Hans Thirring](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans_Thirring), co-discoverer of the Lense-Thirring [frame dragging](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frame_dragging) effect in[general relativity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_relativity). He also wrote *Cosmic Impressions: Traces of God in the Laws of Nature*.[[318]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-326)
* [Antonino Zichichi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonino_Zichichi) (born 1929): Italian nuclear physicist and former President of the [Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Istituto_Nazionale_di_Fisica_Nucleare). He has worked with the Vatican on relations between the Church and Science.[[319]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-327)[[320]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-328)
* [George Coyne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Coyne) (born 1933): Jesuit astronomer and former director of the Vatican Observatory.
* [Guy Consolmagno](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guy_Consolmagno) (born 1952): American Jesuit astronomer who works at the Vatican Observatory.
* [John Polkinghorne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Polkinghorne) (born 1930): British particle physicist and [Anglican](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglicanism) priest who wrote *Science and the Trinity* (2004) [ISBN 0-300-10445-6](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/0300104456). Winner of the 2002 Templeton Prize.[[321]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-329)
* [Owen Gingerich](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Owen_Gingerich) (born 1930): [Mennonite](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mennonite) astronomer who went to [Goshen College](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goshen_College) and Harvard. Mr. Gingerich has written about people of faith in science history.[[322]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-330)[[323]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-331)
* [Russell Stannard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russell_Stannard) (born 1931): British particle physicist who has written several books on the relationship between religion and science, such as *Science and the Renewal of Belief*, *Grounds for Reasonable Belief* and *Doing Away With God?*.[[324]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-332)
* [Michał Heller](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Micha%C5%82_Heller) (born 1936): He is a Catholic priest, a member of the Pontifical Academy of Theology, a founding member of the *International Society for Science and Religion*. He also is a mathematical physicist who has written articles on relativistic physics and [Noncommutative geometry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noncommutative_geometry). His cross-disciplinary book *Creative Tension: Essays on Science and Religion* came out in 2003. For this work he won a Templeton Prize. [[note 9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-333)[[325]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-334)
* [Robert Griffiths](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Griffiths_(physicist)) (born 1937): A noted American physicist at Carnegie Mellon University. He has written on matters of science and religion.[[326]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-335)
* [George Francis Rayner Ellis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Francis_Rayner_Ellis) (born 1939): Professor of Complex Systems in the Department of Mathematics and Applied Mathematics at the University of Cape Town in South Africa. He co-authored The Large Scale Structure of Space-Time with University of Cambridge physicist Stephen Hawking, published in 1973, and is considered one of the world's leading theorists in cosmology. He is an active Quaker and in 2004 he won the Templeton Prize.
* [Joseph H. Taylor, Jr.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_H._Taylor,_Jr.) (born 1941): American astrophysicist and Nobel Prize in Physics laureate for his discovery with Russell Alan Hulse of a "new type of pulsar, a discovery that has opened up new possibilities for the study of gravitation."[[327]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-336)
* [Colin Humphreys](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colin_Humphreys) (born 1941): He is a British physicist. He is the former Goldsmiths’ Professor of Materials Science and a current Director of Research at Cambridge University, Professor of Experimental Physics at the Royal Institution in London and a Fellow of Selwyn College, Cambridge. Humphreys also "studies the Bible when not pursuing his day-job as a materials scientist."[[328]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-337)
* [Christopher Isham](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christopher_Isham) (born 1944): Theoretical physicist who developed [HPO formalism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HPO_formalism). He teaches at [Imperial College London](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_College_London). In addition to being a physicist, he is a philosopher and theologian.[[329]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-338)[[330]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-339)
* [Frank J. Tipler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_J._Tipler) (born 1947): Frank Tipler is a mathematical physicist and cosmologist, holding a joint appointment in the Departments of Mathematics and Physics at Tulane University. Tipler has authored books and papers on the [Omega Point](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omega_Point), which he claims is a mechanism for the [resurrection of the dead](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resurrection_of_the_dead). His theological and scientific theorizing are not without controversy, but he has some supporters; for instance, Christian theologian[Wolfhart Pannenberg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wolfhart_Pannenberg) has defended his theology,[[331]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-340) and physicist [David Deutsch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Deutsch) has incorporated Tipler's idea of an Omega Point.[[332]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-341)
* [J. Richard Gott](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._Richard_Gott) (born 1947): Gott is a professor of [astrophysical sciences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astrophysical_sciences) at [Princeton University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princeton_University). He is known for developing and advocating two cosmological theories with the flavor of [science fiction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_fiction): [Time travel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_travel) and the[Doomsday argument](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doomsday_argument). When asked of his religious views in relation to his science, Gott responded that "I’m a Presbyterian. I believe in God; I always thought that was the humble position to take. I like what Einstein said: “God is subtle but not malicious.” I think if you want to know how the universe started, that’s a legitimate question for physics. But if you want to know why it’s here, then you may have to know—to borrow Stephen Hawking’s phrase—the mind of God."[[333]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-342)
* [William Daniel Phillips](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Daniel_Phillips) (born 1948): 1997 Nobel laureate in Physics (1997) who is a founding member of The International Society for Science and Religion.[[334]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-343)
* [John D. Barrow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_D._Barrow) (born 1952): English cosmologist who did notable writing on the implications of the [Anthropic principle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthropic_principle). He is a [United Reformed Church](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Reformed_Church) member and Christian deist. He won the [Templeton Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Templeton_Prize) in 2006. He once held the position of [Gresham Professor of Astronomy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gresham_Professor_of_Astronomy).[[335]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-344)[[336]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-345)
* [John Hartnett](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Hartnett_(physicist)) (born 1952): Australian [Young Earth Creationist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Young_Earth_creationism) who has a PhD and whose research interests include ultra low-noise radar and ultra high stability [cryogenic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryogenic) microwave [oscillators](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oscillator).[[337]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-346)[[338]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-347)[[339]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-348)
* [Stephen Barr](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_Barr) (born 1953): Physicist who worked at [Brookhaven National Laboratory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brookhaven_National_Laboratory) and contributed papers to [Physical Review](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physical_Review) as well as [Physics Today](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physics_Today). He also is a Catholic who writes for [First Things](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Things) and wrote [Modern Physics and Ancient Faith](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_Physics_and_Ancient_Faith). He teaches at the [University of Delaware](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Delaware).[[340]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-349)
* [Karl W. Giberson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karl_W._Giberson) (born 1957): Canadian physicist and evangelical, who has published several books on the relationship between science and religion, such as *The Language of Science and Faith: Straight Answers to Genuine Questions* and *Saving Darwin: How to be a Christian and Believe in Evolution*.
* [Stephen Meyers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_Meyers) (1958–): Physicist and earth science. Meyers wrote [Signature in the Cell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Signature_in_the_Cell) and Darwin's Doubt. Worked as a geophysicist for the Atlantic Richfield Company. Meyer earned his Ph.D. in history and philosophy of science in 1991. Director of the [Center for Science and Culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Center_for_Science_and_Culture) at the [Discovery Institute](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discovery_Institute) and Vice President and Senior Fellow at the DI.[[341]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-350)
* [Andrew Pinsent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Pinsent) (born 1966): Fr. Andrew Pinsent, a Catholic priest, is the Research Director of the Ian Ramsey Centre for Science and Religion at [Oxford University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxford_University).[[342]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-351) He is also a particle physicist, whose previous work contributed to the [DELPHI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DELPHI) experiment at [CERN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CERN).[[343]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-352)
* [Juan Maldacena](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juan_Maldacena) (born 1968): Argentine theoretical physicist and string theorist, best known for the most reliable realization of the holographic principle - the [AdS/CFT](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AdS/CFT) correspondence.[[344]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-353)
* [Jennifer Wiseman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jennifer_Wiseman): She is Chief of the Laboratory for Exoplanets and Stellar Astrophysics at NASA [Goddard Space Flight Center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goddard_Space_Flight_Center). An aerial of the Center is shown. In addition she is a co-discoverer of [114P/Wiseman-Skiff](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/114P/Wiseman-Skiff). In religion is a Fellow of the [American Scientific Affiliation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Scientific_Affiliation) and on June 16, 2010 became the new director for the [American Association for the Advancement of Science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Association_for_the_Advancement_of_Science)'s Dialogue on Science, Ethics, and Religion.[[345]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-354)
* [Pamela Gay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pamela_Gay) (born 1973): An American astronomer, educator and writer, best known for her work in astronomical podcasting. Doctor Gay received her PhD from the University of Texas, Austin, in 2002.
* [Ard Louis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ard_Louis): A reader in Theoretical Physics at the University of Oxford. Prior to his post at Oxford he taught Theoretical Chemistry at Cambridge University where he was also director of studies in Natural Sciences at Hughes Hall. He has written for The BioLogos Forum.[[346]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-355)
* [Don Page](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Don_Page_(physicist)) (born ????): Canadian theoretical physicist and practicing Evangelical Christian, Dr. Page is known for having published several journal articles with [Stephen Hawking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_Hawking).[[347]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-BlackHoleWarBook-356)
* [Gerald B. Cleaver](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerald_B._Cleaver) (born ????): Professor in the Department of Physics at Baylor University and head of the Early Universe Cosmology and Strings (EUCOS) division of Baylor's Center for Astrophysics, Space Physics & Engineering Research (CASPER). His research specialty is string phenomenology and string model building.[[348]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-357)
* [Manuel García Doncel](https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q16598330), born in 1930, Spanish Jesuit physicist, formerly Professor of Physics at Universidad de Barcelona.
* [Ian H. Hutchinson](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ian_H._Hutchinson&action=edit&redlink=1) (born ????): Professor of nuclear science and engineering at the [Massachusetts Institute of Technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massachusetts_Institute_of_Technology). His primary research interest is plasma physics and its practical applications. He and his MIT team designed, built and operate the Alcator C-Mod tokamak, an international experimental facility whose magnetically confined plasmas are prototypical of a future fusion reactor.[[349]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-358) He has spoken with the [American Scientific Affiliation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Scientific_Affiliation) on the intersections of Christianity and science,[[350]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-359) and with [The Veritas Forum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Veritas_Forum) as well.[[351]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-360)

### Engineering[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science&action=edit&section=14)]

* [Richard H. Bube](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_H._Bube) (born 1927): He is an emeritus professor of the material sciences at Stanford University. He is a member of the American Scientific Affiliation.[[352]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-361)
* [Donald Knuth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donald_Knuth) (born 1938): (Lutheran) [The Art of Computer Programming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Art_of_Computer_Programming) and *3:16 Bible Texts Illuminated* (1991), [ISBN 0-89579-252-4](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/0895792524).[[353]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-362)

### Others[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science&action=edit&section=15)]

* [Freeman Dyson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freeman_Dyson) (born 1923): He has won the [Lorentz Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lorentz_Medal), the [Max Planck Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Max_Planck_Medal), and the [Lewis Thomas Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lewis_Thomas_Prize). He also ranked 25th in [The 2005 Global Intellectuals Poll](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_2005_Global_Intellectuals_Poll). He has won the Templeton Prize and delivered one of the [Gifford Lectures](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gifford_Lectures). He is famous for his work in [quantum electrodynamics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum_electrodynamics).
* [John T. Houghton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_T._Houghton) (born 1931): He is the co-chair of the [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intergovernmental_Panel_on_Climate_Change) and won a gold medal from the [Royal Astronomical Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Astronomical_Society). He's also former Vice President of *Christians in Science.*[[354]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-363)
* [John Suppe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Suppe) (born 1943): He is a Professor of Geology at National Taiwan University, Geosciences Emeritus at [Princeton University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princeton_University). He has written articles like "Thoughts on the Epistemology of Christianity in Light of Science."[[355]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-364)
* [Eric Priest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eric_Priest) (born 1943): An authority on Solar Magnetohydrodynamics who won the [George Ellery Hale Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Ellery_Hale_Prize) among others. He has spoken on Christianity and Science at the [University of St Andrews](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_St_Andrews) and is a member of the[Faraday Institute](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faraday_Institute). He is also interested in prayer, meditation, and Christian psychology.[[356]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-365)
* [Robert J. Wicks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_J._Wicks) (born 1946): Robert Wicks is a clinical psychologist who has written on the intersections of [spirituality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spirituality) and [psychology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psychology). Wicks for more than 30 years has been teaching at universities and professional schools of psychology, medicine, nursing, theology, and social work, currently at [Loyola University Maryland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loyola_University_Maryland). In 1996, he was a recipient of The Holy Cross [Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pro_Ecclesia_et_Pontifice), the highest medal that can be awarded to the [laity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laity)by the [Papacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papacy) for distinguished service to the [Roman Catholic Church](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Catholic_Church).
* [Mike Hulme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mike_Hulme) (born 1960): Mike Hulme is a professor of [Climate Change](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_Change) in the School of Environmental Sciences at the [University of East Anglia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_East_Anglia) (UEA), and is the author of [Why We Disagree About Climate Change](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Why_We_Disagree_About_Climate_Change). He has said of his Christian faith, "I believe because I have not discovered a better explanation of beauty, truth and love than that they emerge in a world created - willed into being - by a God who personifies beauty, truth and love."[[357]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-366)
* [Michael Reiss](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Reiss) (born 1960): Michael Reiss is a [British](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) [bioethicist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bioethicist), science educator, and an [Anglican](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglican) priest. He was Director of Education at the [Royal Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Society) from 2006 to 2008. Reiss has campaigned for the [teaching of evolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teaching_of_evolution),[[358]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-367) and is Professor of Science Education at the [Institute of Education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Institute_of_Education), [University of London](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_London), where he is Pro-Director of Research and Development.[[359]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-368)
* [Rosalind Picard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosalind_Picard) (born 1962): Rosalind Picard is a Professor of Media Arts and Sciences at [MIT](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MIT), director and also the founder of the [Affective Computing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Affective_Computing) Research Group at the MIT Media Lab, co-director of the Things That Think Consortium, and chief scientist and co-founder of [Affectiva](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Affectiva). Picard says that she was raised an atheist, but converted to Christianity as a young adult.[[360]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-369)
* [John Lennox](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Lennox) (born 1945): Mathematician, philosopher of science and pastoral adviser. His works include the mathematical *The Theory of Infinite Soluble Groups* and the religion-oriented *God's Undertaker – Has Science buried God?* He has also debated religion with [Richard Dawkins](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Dawkins). He teaches at Oxford, so an old map of it is pictured.[[361]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-370)
* [Justin L. Barrett](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justin_L._Barrett) (born 1971): Director of the Thrive Center for Human Development and Professor of Psychology at Fuller Graduate School of Psychology after being a researcher at Oxford, Barrett is a cognitive scientist specializing in the cognitive science of religion. He has published "Cognitive Science, Religion, and Theology" (Templeton Press, 2011). Barrett has been described by the New York Times as 'an observant Christian who believes in “an all-knowing, all-powerful, perfectly good God who brought the universe into being,” as he wrote in an e-mail message. “I believe that the purpose for people is to love God and love each other.”'[[362]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-371)
* [Denis Alexander](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denis_Alexander) (born 1945): Director of the [Faraday Institute](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faraday_Institute) and author of *Rebuilding the Matrix – Science and Faith in the 21st Century*. He also supervises a research group in cancer and immunology at the [Babraham Institute](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babraham_Institute).[[363]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-372)
* [Raymond Vahan Damadian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raymond_Vahan_Damadian) (1936-) medical practitioner and inventor who created the [MRI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MRI) ([Magnetic Resonance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetic_resonance_imaging) Scanning Machine. He is a [young-earth creationist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Young-earth_creationist) and there was [a controversy on why he did not receive the 2003 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raymond_Vahan_Damadian#Nobel_Prize_controversy), given that he had came up with the idea and worked on the development of the MRI.
* [John Gurdon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Gurdon) (1933-) [English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_people) [developmental biologist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Developmental_biology), In 2012, he and [Shinya Yamanaka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shinya_Yamanaka) were awarded the [Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_for_Physiology_or_Medicine) for the discovery that mature cells can be converted to stem cells.[[364]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-373) In an interview with EWTN.com, Gurdon reports that "I'm what you might call liberal minded. I'm not a Roman Catholic. I'm a Christian, of the Church of England." [[365]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-374)
* [Ferid Murad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferid_Murad) (1936-) is a [physician](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physician) and [pharmacologist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pharmacologist), and a co-winner of the 1998 [Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_in_Physiology_or_Medicine). Ferid Murad is a [Christian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian).[[366]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science#cite_note-375)

## See also[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Christian_thinkers_in_science&action=edit&section=16)]

More links

<http://www.famousscientists.org/25-famous-scientists-who-believed-in-god/>

<http://www.relevantmagazine.com/god/worldview/9-groundbreaking-scientists-who-happened-be-christians>